Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Lectures for Next Week,

At Duff's Mercantile College, 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By P. Duff—How to get rich by business; intemperance, its fatal consequences to youth; address to the Graduating Class.

By W. H. Duff—Commercial forms; the correct words, and how to place them. Also, daily lectures upon Penmanship.

By N. B. Hatch, Esq.—Commercial Law; on Fire and Marine Insurance.

By I. N. Ferner—Constructing the Day-book in journal form, with specifications and exercises, on detecting counterfeit and altered bank notes, in which the class examine and test their proficiency upon a large number of counterfeits.

$1 Extra for Laughing Gas.

You that are tortured with Toothache, should bear in mind that Dr. Spencer, No. 234 Penn street, makes no extra charge of one dollar for giving Laughing Gas, neither does he charge you one dollar for extracting a Tooth with Laughing Gas; but only charges you fifty cents for extracting a Tooth, and gives the Gas in all cases free of charge. Those ordering Artificial Teeth can have their Teeth extracted, with the Gas, without any charge whatever, and without the slightest pain, $20 sets of Teeth, superior to those that other dentists charge from $30 to $40 for. One hundred and sixty persons have been supplied with them this week. Nine superior assistants in attendance; also, an experienced lady operator. Don't engage your Teeth until you call on Dr. Spencer and examine his stock. No trouble to show you Teeth and talk to you. You will be made perfectly at home through the cordial attentions of his assistants and attendants. No. 234 Penn street is the place—at the largest Steam Dental Establishment in the world.

Go See

Emilie Melville in her great Shadow Dance, Monday night.

At Wholesale.

Full lines bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at less than eastern prices, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Go See

Emilie Melville, the Pet of the American Stage, Monday evening.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Valentines.

The largest assortment of Valentines in the city will be opened on Monday at Pittock's.

Silks and Dress Goods.

An immense stock and prices greatly reduced at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Wonderful.

The Serpents, at Pittock's.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Diaries and Almanacs

At Pittock's.

Shawls and Cloaks.

We are closing out these regardless of cost. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

All the Fashion Magazines

At Pittock's.

Cloaks,

Very cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

All the New Books

At Pittock's.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

All the

Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies at Pittock's.

Silks and Dress Goods.

For these go to the great closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Little Cricket

Chirps at the Opera House on Monday night.

Shawls,

Selling at greatly reduced prices at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Only True Report

Of the life, trial, execution and confession of Mrs. Grinder is to be found in the Leader, to be had at Pittock's.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains in these at the final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Photographs

Of Carrie Moore, (the Skater,) Mrs. Lander, and 5,000 others at Pittock's.

The Very Best Prints

At 25c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Go Hear

Emilie Melville, the young and beautiful Prima Donna sing her great song "El Bacio, or the Kiss," Monday evening.

Greenbacks are Good

But how to get them is better. See P. P. P. B. advertisement on second page of Commercial.

Fine Shirting Muslins.

We are selling at 25c, and extra quality yard wide Muslin at 31¼c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market st.

Cleanbacks.

If you would preserve your health keep your backs and bodies clean by using plentifully of Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Thirty cents a cake, three dollars a dozen.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr.

Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Curious Fact.

It is related by travelers in Eastern countries that persons are not unfrequently met with of the age of one hundred years, with all the health and buoyancy of spirits of an individual apparently of the age of forty. On inquiring the cause it was ascertained that the only medicine they ever took was the medicated Hasheesh, the same article the Sylvan Orient Company of Boston are now advertising in our city papers under the name of Hasheesh Candy. A very different article, however, from that worthless stuff offered our citizens some time since by a New York concern. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClarran & Co., are the wholesale agents here.

Robberies.

Scarcely a day or night passes without developing some new robbery. The boldness with which they are perpetrated and the apparent impossibility of detection being most remarkable. Every day and night a raid is made on Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, to get a gold pen, album, pocket-book, and why? Because he sells cheap.

The Magic of Success

Galvanizes rebels into patriots, speculation into enterprise, and impudence into genius, and under its magical influence vice is mistaken for virtue, and ignorance sometimes passes for knowledge, offered as a stock text, from which would like to hear sermons from all the pulpits in the country, thus—"Do not drink, do not smoke, do not murder, do not lie, do not cheat, do not steal, do not gamble, be just, be generous, fear not, love your fellow men as well as God, love truth, love virtue, use Roback's Bitters and be happy.

The Daily Commercial

THE New York *Tribune* says there is no doubt in Washington that the President will sign the Suffrage bill.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.—The bill before the Senate relative to the trial of Davis, enacts what is now the doctrine in Illinois and other States, that an opinion based upon rumors, newspaper reports or common notoriety, is but a hypothetical opinion which should not exclude a juror, provided the Court is satisfied that he would act impartially. But the passage of this bill will secure the trial of Davis before a civil court, and it will consequently meet with decided opposition.

THE RIGHT OF A WOMAN TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGE.—A Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives have reported that no legislation is necessary in order to legalize marriages performed by women who are regularly ordained, under the statute, for the gospel ministry. It was the continued use of the masculine pronoun "he," in the statute, which occasioned a doubt in the minds of some as to the legal capacity of women to perform the ceremony. There are several female preachers in the Bay State.

A CURIOSITY.—In the museum of the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania has been added by Mr. Nash, a singular curiosity. A cursory observer would call it a picture in two colors—red and black—representing the Crucifixion, with candles and an altar at the foot of the cross, and above it, in large letters, the word "Inri." Above this is a handsome representation of the insignia of the United States, with a spread eagle perched upon the shield. The article in question is a picture, but the material upon which it is painted is the skin of a seaman's arm. In the South seas, during the [illegible] weather, when the air is bland and the sea calm, a sailor may be seen half dozing, while a forecastle artist is tattooing his arm with pictures. Mr. Nash came into possession of the arm in question, and has prepared it by a process of his own discovery, as above described. The picture is varnished like canvas, and is enclosed in a suitable frame. No one looking at it would imagine it to be what it really is. The [illegible] of the University has plenty of specimens like this, preserved in spirits, but this is a novelty.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Equalization of Soldiers' Bounties.

New Basis of Representation.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty Again.

Prospects of the Grade of General.

Pennsylvania Congressmen with the President.

President Objects to Mr. Kelly's Suffrage Bill.

Arduous Labor of the Revenue Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1866.

A Strong Petition.

In the House to-day, Mr. Farquahar, of Indiana, presented the petition of ten thousand citizens and soldiers, for equalization of bounties to soldiers who served in suppressing the rebellion, for increase of pensions to the disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and reminding Congress of the sentiments of the republic in favor of confiscation of rebel lands and their donation to the soldiers.

Basis of Representation.

The House again debated to-day the constitutional amendment providing for the basis a new representation, and after some discussion, came to the conclusion to vote on it on Tuesday, at one o'clock. There are over a dozen amendments pending, and the question will probably be taken on recommitting it to the Reconstruction Committee, with certain instructions. The first gun fired from the Border States was fired in support of the amendment by McKee, of Kentucky, who also declared vigorously against the admission of any of the Southern Representatives, even those from Tennessee, which State has been characterized as more than two-thirds disloyal. Mr. McKee also favored qualified negro suffrage. Messrs. Kerr, of Indiana, Harding, of Kentucky, and Wright, of New Jersey, all Democrats, spoke against the amendment. Mr. Raymond, of New York, obtained the floor for Monday, and is expected to speak against the proposition.

The House meets to-morrow on Committee of the Whole to hear buncombe speeches on the state of the Union. It is the understanding that no business will be transacted.

The Canadian Officials

Were again before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They laid before the committee a large amount of statistical information, showing the importance to both Governments of a reciprocal treaty, based upon just and equitable principles. The committee have determined to give the matter careful and thorough consideration. There will be nothing done in the matter until the report of the Internal Revenue Commission has been received. It is expected next week.

The Grade of General.

The House Committee on Military Affairs had under consideration again to-day the question of equalizing the bounties, but came to no conclusion. They also discussed the question of the grade of General in the army. Mr. Deming, who has the matter in charge, has made a very strong report in favor of it, but some of the Committee are very much opposed to it, and it is now very doubtful if it can get a majority report. Gen. Grant seems to have lost caste with the radicals since his report on the condition of affairs in the South.

General Sherman

Arrived to-day, at the invitation of General Grant, to consult on the bill for the Reorganization of the Regular Army. General Thomas is expected in a day or so, for consultation on the subject. General Sherman visited both Houses of Congress to-day, and was cordially received on the floor.

Pennsylvanians at the White House.

This evening's *Star* says that a number of the Pennsylvania Republican members called upon the President yesterday and remained for an hour. They conversed freely upon political matters, and especially upon W. D. Kelly's bill, which the House has just passed. The President urged many objections to the bill, but did not express himself upon the question of signing or vetoing it. One of the delegates took the opportunity to ask the appointment of a Pennsylvania officer as Commissioner of public buildings, but the President said there was no vacancy, and he did not know that there would be one.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, except Secretary Seward, who is still absent on his Southern trip. He was represented by Acting Secretary Mr. Hunter. No visitors were granted an interview with the President to-day, except Hon. F. P. Blair, Sr.

The Revenue Commission.

The report of the Commissioners to study, investigate and report upon our system of Internal Revenue, are preparing to report in part. They have been at work about six months, and it is thought that it will require six more to enable them to digest the material they have collected and make a full report.

Serenade to Secretary Harlan—He Gives His Views on Reconstruction and Equal Suffrage—Cotton Seized by the Government in the Mississippi Valley—Coinage—Speech-making Day—Discomfited Souvenir-Hunters, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—To-night a large number of the friends of Secretary Harlan repaired to his residence and complimented him with a serenade. William Duane Wilson informed the Secretary that this was done in view of his distinguished services as a citizen of Iowa, while officially engaged in Washington, and of his recent election to the Senate.

Mr. Harlan, in response, said: "In expressing my gratitude for this call, it may not be inappropriate to respond to the kind allusions made by one of your number to my public services heretofore. I have not done anything personally to entitle me to this distinction, unless it was to endeavor faithfully and persistently to discharge the duty of a representative of your State, and since that to devote myself to public duties as a member of the Union party. I presume I am indebted for this compliment to the recent action of the Legislature of Iowa, in giving me the legal right to anticipate the acceptance of a seat in the United States Senate a year hence. This is personally gratifying to me as an indorsement of my official services, and imposes additional obligations of fidelity and vigilance in the performance of my public duties." Mr. Harlan alluded to the question of reconstruction, and said it could not be expected that the people who had been in rebellion would at once acquiesce in giving to the negroes the rights of citizenship, but the safety of the country was of more importance than the feelings of the late rebels. He argued that it would be dangerous to give power into the hands of Southern leaders, and exclude the loyal portion of the Southern people from any voice in public affairs. He thought it safer to trust an ignorant loyal man than a wise rebel, and secure the loyal minority by uniting them with those hitherto in bondage. He did not claim to speak for the President, but thought he entertained similar views.

The records of the Treasury Department show that for March, 1863, up to August, 1865, abandoned and captured cotton valued at $5,744,000 was seized by the Government in the valley of the Mississippi. Of this amount $3,300,000 have been paid into the Department, the remainder having been transferred to original owners of the cotton, which to that amount had been improperly seized.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States coined $32,819,248 64 in gold, silver and copper.

A number of Representatives have prepared speeches on reconstruction and kindred subjects. There is great anxiety to deliver them. An opportunity for this purpose will be offered to-morrow, that day having been especially set apart for speech making, with the understanding that no business is to be transacted.

Three respectably dressed women were detected at the Executive Mansion, clipping pieces from the curtains of the East Room as souvenirs. They were arrested and taken to the police station house. Such thefts have been so frequent that an officer is constantly in attendance.

Owing to several verbal mistakes in the notice of the remarks of Representative Ward, which placed that gentleman in a false position, it is proper to say that his amendment proposed that all persons who shall be deprived of the elective franchise in any State, by reason of a tax or property qualification, or any other which was not in force on the 1st of June, 1866, in any State where the same is applied, shall be excluded from the basis of representation. He said if no other amendment could be agreed upon than the one reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, he would adopt it; but he hoped that the amendment which he had suggested would prevail.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that inland and domestic bills of lading are not subject to stamp duties as such. Most of them, however, contain an agreement or contract, and when such is the case, they require a five-cent stamp for each sheet or piece of paper on which they are written. When they contain no agreement, and are simply receipts for the delivery of property, a two-cent stamp is sufficient. It has also been decided that manufacturers will not be held liable to *ad valorem* tax on the entire value of satinets which they make from warps, but will be allowed, as heretofore, to deduct the cost or value of such warps before the tax is assessed.

Report of the Russian Telegraph Expedition.

ROCHESTER, January 26.—The *Daily Union and Advertiser* of this afternoon publishes the full report of Colonel Buckley, Superintendent-in-Chief of the Russian telegraph expedition, as received by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at its head office in this city, by Colonel Palmer. The report is very interesting and satisfactory to all concerned in the great enterprise of uniting the two countries by telegraph.

The Steamer Continental.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 26.—The female emigrant ship Continental, from New York for the Pacific, has not been here, neither has she been heard from. The steamer R. R. Cuyler was mistaken for the Continental.

Destructive Fire in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., January 26.—A block of stores on Dundas street, the property of Mathews & Tate, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Goods mostly insured.

HARRISBURG.

The Removal of Mercer County Seat.

Our Congressmen Instructed to Vote for an Air Line Railroad to New York.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 26, 1866.

SENATE.—Not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Petitions—Mr. Slack presented the resolutions of the Councils of Allegheny City against the passage of an act vacating certain streets.

Mr. Negley and Mr. McFerran, to remove the county seat of Mercer.

Mr. Glass presented a memorial from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, asking for a general railroad law, and moved that five hundred copies be printed for the use of the House.

Reports of Committees—Mr. Shenk, from Judiciary General, an act relative to prisons and almshouses in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Quay, from same, to prevent the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.

Mr. McKenly, from Judiciary Local, a supplement to an act to allow the Commissioners of Lawrence county to borrow money. The bill passed finally.

Bills in Place—Mr. Slack, a supplement to an act relative to assessors in Allegheny.

Mr. Shenk offered a resolution instructing our Senators and Members of Congress to vote for an air line railroad from New York to Washington.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

FLURRY IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Overtrading with America.

Liabilities of Extraordinary Magnitude.

By the last European arrival we learn that considerable apprehension had been awakened by the extent of the trade with America, and the character of the liabilities incurred. The London *Times* of the 8th, in its city article, says: "Liabilities of extraordinary magnitude must have been incurred by the importing houses of New York and the other American ports. Should the rate of exchange advance to twenty or thirty per cent., as may well be expected, when the time comes to pay instead of receive, a state of affairs might ensue that would greatly disappoint and embarrass the Lancashire, Staffordshire and other firms who are now relying upon the receipt of remittances at a certain date to meet the flood of bills which represent in our discount markets their American ventures.

"Belief in the American power of resuscitation has now become a rage. The pressure of a debt nearly twice as great in its annual burden as that of the United Kingdom, the disorganization of four million laborers, the fiercest sectional antagonism, and, above all, the existence of a protective and prohibitive system, only to be paralleled in China or Japan, are all drawbacks unworthy of notice in estimating the future development of the energies of the country. Something akin to this has been witnessed before."

The *Times* then refers to the state of affairs which followed the great fire of New York in 1836-37, and other occurrences, as warnings against the present system, and winds up as follows:

"It may be well to remind our trading population that when Englishmen at that time were accustomed to deplore the losses they had sustained, they were frequently met with the not altogether unjust rejoinder from America that they should reproach themselves for having, by their lavish and indiscriminate confidence, impelled a young and sanguine nation into an extravagant career."

The *Daily News* also partly attributes the high rate of money to the great expansion of the export trade to America, and the credit given therefor.

The *Times*, of the 9th, devotes an editorial to the monetary relations of England and America, and urges that merchants and shippers should be prudent in the extent of credit which they grant.

The views advanced in the above articles are combated by sundry letters from commercial men in the above journals. A letter from Liverpool, in the *Daily News*, points out that while the exports to America for eleven months amounted to about £16,000,000, the shipments of cotton to Liverpool from America during the last three months are valued at fully £13,000,000 sterling.

A writer in the *Times* asserts that the shipments to America down to the end of October, are all paid for; that enormous profits have been realized, and that remittances from importers in the States were never more promptly and fully made; indeed, the leading houses have for months past constantly and largely anticipated their indebtedness in England.

The Cholera—How Does it Travel?—New Theory.

At the last meeting of the New York Health Commissioners, a letter was read from Dr. Chas. A. Lee, Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Buffalo, in which his theory of the character of the cholera was given. He says that the disease is not contagious, but portable, and "always follows the greatest routes of travel and commercial intercourse." He holds, also, that the disease is communicated through the ejections or evacuations of those infected with it, and in this way only. He says that persons so affected may doubtless travel from one place to another without serious development of the disease, and leave behind, in privies and water-closets, germs which may give rise to a deadly epidemic. The contact of such discharges with putrid animal and vegetable matter is very certain to develop the poison of cholera, and an impure atmosphere from the presence of similar matters, favors its rapid dissemination. The accumulation of filth and organic remains, imperfect sewerage, over-crowding of tenement houses, and the saturation of the earth with the products of decay, are the chief causes of the greater intensity and diffusion of the disease in large cities than in other localities. To these, however, may be added the great imprudence with which cholera discharges are emptied into common privies, gutters and sewers, which serve as *foci* from which the malady spreads in every direction. Hence we find that in localities visited by the disease, the houses and streets in which those infected reside are the places of the greatest danger. But while these are being depopulated the epidemic spreads rapidly, attacking first those low, filthy, over-crowded places where the predisposing and favoring causes most abound; afterward ravaging portions of a city and localities which were at first wholly exempt, and which were probably deemed safe from any danger of an attack. * * * * *

The practical lessons which flow from these considerations are the following:

First—Quarantine regulations cannot be too strict or too rigidly enforced.

Second—The most thorough sanitary measures must be enforced and carried out in all places offered to the invasion of the disease, especially in large cities, where every effort should be used to have all houses, streets, alleys, privies, drains, cess-pools, &c., thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Third—All intercourse with places infected with the disease must be absolutely prohibited, or at any rate, guarded with the greatest care and precaution.

Fourth—Should the disease unfortunately be introduced into a place, cholera stools should never be emptied into necessaries and water-closets in common use.

Fifth—The police should be instructed to pour into every privy and water-closet suitable disinfectants, or furnish the same for this purpose.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Project.

At a special meeting of the Coal Exchange, of Philadelphia, held on Tuesday last, the largest ever held by the trade in that city, the members present representin a product of over five millions of tons of coal per year, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have entered into a contract for the construction of a through line of railroad from the West, through the coal regions of Pennsylvania to the cities of New York and Philadelphia; and

Resolved, The line of road to be constructed under the said contract will furnish cheaper food to our workmen and additional markets for our productions; therefore,

Resolved, That the proposed railroad connections will be of great advantage to the coal trade, and cannot fail to add largely to the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the connection offered by the proposed railroad between the rich agricultural districts of the great west and the coal fields of Pennsylvania, carrying provisions at New York rates per mile, and charging only for the actual distance carried, will secure to the mining interest a new and valuable source from which to derive an abundant supply of cheap food.

Resolved, That the opening and development of the great bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania, by the construction of the proposed railroad through the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Elk, and Clarion, will add greatly to the prosperity of the State, and to that of the city of Philadelphia, by strengthening its present position as the great coal market of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty, therefore, of this Coal Exchange and its members to lend all aid in their power to the proposed enterprise.

A RECONSTRUCTED BISHOP.—Right Reverend Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, preached in Nashville last Wednesday evening to a very full house. The sermon, though highly seasoned with church salt, was a most excellent one, and breathed throughout a thoroughly loyal and remarkably hopeful spirit. He urged that it was the duty of the church to nationalize its aims, popularize its means, and devote itself with heroic faith to the development of the powers and [illegible] faith to all races in this country without distinction of color. It was the best sermon I have heard yet from a reconstructed divine in the South. The Bishop is in the prime of life, is a remarkably fine looking man, has a flashing eye, a clear strong voice, a handsome delivery, and an energy and force of character which will make him a power in our religious society. He is a Northern man, was educated for the medical profession, and has as good a rebel record as any divine in Tennessee.

Our Western exchanges bring us sad accounts of suffering and of Indian atrocities on the Plains. In the vicinity of Fort Dodge, several parties have been attacked by the Sioux and Arapahoes, and some killed and scalped. A strong force was sent from the fort in pursuit. The weather has been intensely cold on the Arkanses, and there has been great suffering among the trains, not less than twenty of which are laid up on the Plains. The loss of stock has been very heavy, some trains losing nearly all, and many of the men have been badly frozen.

THE snow storms in Oregon have been so severe as to close many of the leading thoroughfares, and to cause much suffering and even loss of life. Traders and teamsters had been overtaken by the storms and forced to desert their trains. The temperature has been unprecedentedly low along the coast and through the mountains.

OUR WOOL INTERESTS.

The Tariff on Wool.

The Approaching State Convention.

An Appeal to the Wool Growers of the State.

Tariff on Wool.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

It is very gratifying to find that wool growers have a willing advocate in you for their interest, including tariff and tax, National and State, on the pest of wool growers—worthless dogs. Being a working man, and having tasted of the grinding and degrading effects of a monarchical government on working men, I hope the wool growers (of whom I am a limited one) will not only be successful in their just demands, but join in with all other laboring classes to protect them from pauper labor of all monarchical countries. Why not tax Nova Scotia coal, and everything that can be dug out of or raised on the earth, in the United States, in sufficient quantities for the supply of our common country, and thus elevate, instead of permitting our laborers to be down-trodden, forcing them, to become competitors for their daily bread, with laborers that can only have meat once or twice a week in limited quantities, and the refuse of their wealthy employers. Let us evidence by our acts that a free and republican government is in favor of elevating every one of her citizens to the dignity of men, making labor honorable.

FAIR PLAY.

PEEBLES TOWNSHIP, January 20, 1866.

To the Wool Growers of Pennsylvania.

NOBLESTOWN, ALLEGHENY CO., PA. }
January 25, 1866. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Now that it is settled that we will have a State organization matured on the 8th proximo at Pittsburgh, the matter of a tariff that will protect United States wool growers, must be a very prominent problem to discuss. It will be well for every wool grower in the State to be present himself, or interest himself to be properly represented if he cannot attend. The agriculturist is very frequently reminded by writers and speakers favoring a protective tariff, that the prosperity of the manufacturer insures the prosperity of the agriculturist. This is not the proper way of having the prosperity come forward. It is "putting the shoe on the wrong foot." It should be that the prosperity, of the agriculturist insures the prosperity of the manufacturer. If agriculture is not the corner stone upon which alone the prosperity of a nation rests, then all writers on national wealth and prosperity are in error. The immortal Jefferson said and advocated the doctrine that agriculture being protected "we must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist."

We hope the representatives who will attend the State Wool Growers' Convention, will come up as one man, and pass resolutions calling upon all representatives in Congress to use their energies and influence in earnest, and secure an *ad valorem* tariff that will protect the wool growers of the United States without doubt or hindrance against the importation of wool from all and every other country. It is not longer durable that freemen who are very generally their own shepherds, paying large United States and State and county taxes, and having to provide for and educate families shall be brought into competition with foreign lordlings, foreign capital, and foreign pauper labor. Let us ask Congress in such a way that they shall see, feel and realize we are in earnest, and understand that if they do not respond to our just petition favorably, and so as to give us adequate protection as above, that we will see in the future that such representatives as will favor our petition shall represent.

The present is an auspicious time to move in this matter. Our sister State Michigan will soon speak in their State Convention of Wool Growers on this important subject, and other State organizations. Those that have none can be reached, and such petitions and other influences can be sent to Congress during February as shall convince all representatives that the yeomanry of the country are aroused, and are determined to be favorably heard. "Longer forbearance having ceased to be a virtue." The curse of free trade is not congenial to the best interests of the agriculturist, but if it becomes the only alternative, they can endure it perhaps, as well as other citizens. We ask for protection on only one article of agriculture which is indispensible to the whole community, and indispensable to the prosperity of general agriculture.

We hope the wool growers of our State will act on this important question as becometh their interest, which certainly is the interest of the whole country.

GLENN & BROTHER.

NEW WOOL GROWERS' ORGANIZATION.—An Association of Wool Growers was organized for Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on last Tuesday. The following named gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, George Riker; Vice President, Samuel Schweitzer; Secretary, E. P. Jacobs; Treasurer, G. B. Deardorff; Directors, Capt. John Walter, Jacob Doerschook, Henry J. Oliver. The following, among other resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the adjustment of our Tariff laws justice demands as much protection to the wool grower and sheep breeder as to the woolen manufacturer. Duty to ourselves and the wool producing interest demand that we ask no less than equal protection with the manufacturing and other industrial pursuits of the country.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask our Representative to Congress, Hon. John A. Bingham, to use his influence in favor of protecting the wool growing interest of the country.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

RETURNING GOOD SENSE.

It is encouraging, amid all the turmoil of faction, to hear such a man as Senator Fessenden utter the clear ideas of statesmanship. Let me quote one of his noble sentences:

"Congress deems it a duty to deliberate quietly, calmly, and patiently upon what it is best to do. We do not mean to jump at conclusions; we mean to act as fast as we can safely; but we do not mean to be hurried beyond what our judgment dictates as the necessary time for deliberation and for action. The nation will, however, understand, and does understand, that while Congress is doing this, it is anxious, as the people are anxious, that all these question should be settled at the earliest possible day, that we may get rid of all this agitation, that we may be again a united people, with all the stars in the flag, which my honorable friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) says are there, and having a right to shine one with as much lustre as another; and so far as I am concerned—and I believe that to be the general feeling of the friends with whom I act—I seek not to impose, nor shall I try to impose, any conditions upon any people in this Union who are to make a part of us that either now or at any future time shall have anything in them of the character of degradation."

This language can but encourage the true men of the South, who are ready to assume the conditions imposed upon them by defeat, but who cannot endure the thought of being degraded. Neither should any stigma be cast upon them, if they are again to become members of the community of States.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSION, consisting of Messrs. Colewell, Wells, and one other experienced and practical member appointed last March, to inquire into the operations of the present Internal Revenue Laws, and propose improvements thereon, are now ready to report. They will report a bill providing for a complete system of internal taxation. Several hundred millions a year will be required to pay the interest on the public debt, to sustain the government and provide a sinking fund. They do not approve of a very large sinking fund, whereby the reduction of the debt would be hastened, but at the expense of heavy and enormous burdens upon the people. They do not favor a large increase of public burdens. The principle upon which they proceed is that production should be encouraged and relieved as far as possible from taxation; thus while production will be increasing in the country the interest on the debt will diminish as to amount, and as production is augmented the revenue will increase and the rate of taxation can be lessened.

SENATOR FESSENDEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The following portion of Senator Fessenden's remarks did not appear in the regular telegraphic Senate report. In speaking of the President he said:

"SIR—No man in this country, to my certain knowledge, has a greater respect for the Constitution, or a more profound respect for the rights and privileges of the co-ordinate branches of this Government, than the President of the United States. His life has illustrated it, and whatever gentlemen may think, he, in my judgment, would be the last man to complain of Congress for acting with reference to what is peculiarly incumbent upon them according to their own judgment and sense of propriety. So long as all branches of the Government agree in this, that, when it can be done safely, at the earliest possible moment, all the States should be restored to their position in the Union—so long as that is agreed upon, and we are all working together to that end, it is not to be expected that my friends here, there, or elsewhere, will quarrel with me for differing with him in opinion as to the time and as to the manner in doing it—and more especially shall I not think of quarreling with him, when it belongs to him to decide, and not to me."

MR. SEWARD AND THE FENIANS.

A dispatch written by Mr. Seward to the British Foreign Office, in reply to a query respecting Fenian movements, is said to be looked for by steamer in a few days; that is, if the British Goverment has seen fit to make the dispatch public.

REPORT OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

In the report of the Commissioner on the subject of Internal Revenue, that gentleman gives it as his opinion that a sufficient sum should be raised by taxation for three several purposes, to wit: The support of the Government. The payment of interest upon the public debt, and a sinking fund devoted to the extinguishment of the debt. For these purposes, he names the sum of $750,000,000 per annum as a commencement.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

In deference to the wishes of the Executive, it is said the Senate will modify the bill passed by the House conferring suffrage upon the blacks in the District. As the measure now stands it does not meet the views of the President, and this fact has been finally ascertained to the satisfaction of some members who called upon him with special reference to the subject. The remarks of the President were given by a member who heard them, in a caucus of the more conservative Republicans last evening.

THE CASE OF DAVIS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

I understand that the case of Jefferson Davis has been under consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States, with a view of ascertaining what legislation may be necessary for the organization of the District Court to which it is proposed that he be brought for trial.

There is a growing disposition in Congress to stave off the consideration of the finances, though the several Committees have been and still are hard at work upon them. Even should the funding bill be reported, it would have a hard road to travel, and would very possibly fall by the way. Expansion, just now, is more popular with many of the members than retrenchment. One reason for which, I presume, is to be found in the fact that they are interested parties, or, in other words, satisfied with their investments as they stand.

Such being the case, there is actually a better prospect for the passage of a bill looking to an addition of $100,000,000 to the National Banking Currency, than there is for the success of McCulloch's funding measure. A portion of the Banking Committee, however, are opposed to the framing of a bill looking to the swelling of the banking capital to $400,000,000.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Reports from various parts of the South represent that an alarming mortality prevails among the freedmen. At Macon and vicinity, for instance, we are told that five hundred deaths now occur among the blacks to twenty-five before the war.

A New York letter states that Mr. William M. Evarts has at last settled down to the work of preparing for the trial of Jefferson Davis, and is "not at home" to visitors, being engaged in overhauling the records of trials for treason since the days of the Stuarts. The Government, it is said, pays Mr. Evarts a fee of one thousand dollars in this case, a sum which is not an exhorbitant charge for professional services, when it is considered that his business is now over fifty thousand dollars per year, and must suffer to a great extent during his preparations for, and attendance on, the trial of the President of the late Confederacy.

The New York *Times*, alluding to the increase of loans in the last weekly statement of averages by the banks of that city, which was $4,439,533, says it results chiefly from the admission into the clearing house last week of the Third National, which held of loans $3,305,020. This reduces the increase of this item in the general statement from nearly four and a half millions to a little over one million. It is mentioned as a thing quite certain "that Secretary McCulloch intends to do nothing to disturb the steadiness of trade, the ease of the money market, or the early appreciation of the public stocks of the United States to the highest point at which they sold last year."

The New York *World* publishes the income returns of thirteen of the principal places of amusement in that city for the corresponding months of 1864 and 1865, beginning with July 1 and ending with December 31 of each year. Subtracting the returns of Barnum's Museum and the San Francisco Minstrels, which are imperfect, the total receipts for the six months of 1864 were six hundred thousand eight hundred and three dollars; and for the same period in 1865, six hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, being an increase of nearly sixty-five thousand dollars; or with Barnum's and the San Francisco Minstrels added, an increase of one hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

The receipts of the city railways in Chicago last year were $656,000; number of passengers, 13,000,000.

It is said that such men as Julian, of Indiana, and Ashley, of Ohio, will not vote for the Constitutional Amendment making suffrage the basis of representation, on the ground that it concedes that a State has the right to deprive a portion of her citizens of the elective franchise.

In the Kentucky Legislature on Thursday, the Senate passed resolutions postponing the election of United States Senator, and extending the present session. The House passed a resolution respecting the amendment to the Federal Constitution, and declaring the action already taken by the Legislature as final.

Hon. Ferguson Blair, the newly appointed member of the Canadian government, who was elected without opposition, recently made a speech, in which he said that intelligence had been received from Washington that the prohibition of the cattle trade was to be removed immediately.

The greater portion of the town of Parna, Michigan, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. Loss, $40,000. Insured for $18,000.

The case of Mrs. Cobb against detective Baker, on trial in Washington, is still absorbing considerable attention. The plaintiff deposed that she stated to Mr. Howell, for whom she procured a pardon, that money would accomplish almost anything, and that the said Howell gave her a petition signed by General Slough, whose life he had saved during the war. It is said President Johnson has been summoned as a witness at the trial. Some startling developments about the pardon broker business are expected to be made during the trial.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says ex-Governor Parsons and Gen. Houston, Senators elect from the State of Alabama, are reported *en route* for Washington, and will probably arrive to-day. They come for the purpose of taking their seats in the Senate.

A report was in circulation two weeks ago that the President would speedily issue a proclamation, declaring the rebellion at an end, and civil law restored throughout the late insurrectionary States. His delay in so doing is now attributed to the non-arrival of official correspondence from Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas.

The first of a series of meetings to celebrate the centennary of Methodism in America, was held Thursday evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue, New York. Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, presided, and Bishops Simpson and James, and Rev. Dr. McClintock, delivered eloquent addresses.

Mr. James Brennan, late O'Mahony's General Organizer, has accepted a commission from the Fenian Senate as General Organizer. In his letter of acceptance he speaks very bitterly of O'Mahony, and of his late convention. Everything is significantly quiet at O'Mahony's headquarters, Union Square. It is stated upon good authority that startling developments will soon be made, which will demonstrate that the O'Mahony faction is now weaker than the organization has ever been, and that it is devoted to earnest work.

A new counterfeit has made its appearance in New York—twenties on the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana. The engraving is very poor and the paper bad and darker colored than the genuine. The picture on the back of the baptism of Pocahontas is pale and poorly executed. The lettering is very fair, but the numbering bad. The United States Treasury stamp is pale and poorly defined. The bill is a very fair imitation of the genuine plate.

A return was made on Thursday by General Hooker to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in the case of Charles H. Coles, charged with being one of the Lake Erie rebel pirates. This return sets forth the fact that the prisoner was not under the control of General Hooker, but in charge of Colonel Baker, commanding at Fort Lafayette. After some argument in the case by the counsel, it was postponed until Saturday, the 3d of February, in order to give the counsel time to traverse the return.

The small pox is said to be spreading among the negroes in the interior of Louisiana.

The steamer Dora Martin, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was snagged and sunk recently in Red river with six hundred bales of cotton on board. The boat is a total loss, but the principal part of the cargo will be saved.

The Louisiana Legislature, in the House, have adopted the resolution appointing a special committee for the purpose of amending the constitution of 1864, and not call a convention. In the State steps are being taken to provide for Parish and District officers, also for the election of officers in the city of New Orleans. The military are about to return the Opelousas Railroad to its owners.

Accounts from the parishes of Louisiana continue to come into New Orleans to the effect that the planters find the greatest difficulty in contracting for labor with the freedmen, despite the high wages which are offered by them. The freedmen are leaving for New Orleans. Some of the finest plantations are deserted. The local paper expects the freedmen will have left the parish by the end of the month. The United States Marine Hospital in New Orleans has been turned over by Collector Kellogg to General Baird, for a temporary hospital and house of refuge for freedmen.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The attempt to reduce the clerical force of the Treasury Department is not promising. At the Second Auditor's office there are one hundred thousand claims of deceased soldiers awaiting settlement. The number is diminishing rapidly, as last month five hundred more cases were settled than were brought in. In the Third Auditor's office all the accounts of Quartermasters will take ten years to settle. In fact the Quartermaster's accounts of the Mexican war had but just been closed when the rebellion began, and in the Sixth Auditor's office the growth of the money order system and the spread of the postal accommodations among the Southern States is more likely to lead to an increase than to a diminution of clerks.

STATE ITEMS.

The members of the Philadelphia Bar are agitating the subjects of increasing the judiciary of Philadelphia, providing proper Court accommodations and increasing the salary of the judges.

Rev. H. S. Spackman, formerly rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, has accepted a call from Williamsport, where a new and substantial church is being erected for him.

The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel Baxter, are being reorganized under the militia law of the State. At the last meeting fifty members were added to the regiment.

The Committee of Safety of Titusville have finished their investigation of the recent outrages in that place, and have banished therefrom fifteen gamblers, vagrants and keepers of houses of ill-repute, together with the inmates of the latter, under penalty of the severest punishment should any of them return. A majority of the desperadoes were from Buffalo, New York.

A new daily paper is projected in Erie.

The Postmaster General has just ordered the following: Establish postoffices in Pennsylvania at Fayetteville, Franklin county; Upton J. Cook is appointed postmaster, vice Jos. Roggs, deceased. At Idaville, Adams county, Jacob J. Diehl postmaster, vice D. H. Markley. At Port Allegheny, McKean county, Orrin Vosburg postmaster, vice O. D. Coleman, resigned. At New Freedom, York county, Milton W. Bohn postmaster, vice H. G. Baum, resigned. At Elizabethville, Dauphin county, J. Buffington postmaster, vice A. Mattes.

Four additional Money Order offices have been established in Pennsylvania, viz: Bethlehem, Clearfield, Mauch Chunk and Titusville. The money order business at these offices will commence on the 5th of February next. The whole number of money order offices then in operation will be forty-one. A list of the money order offices in the United States, can be seen at the Postoffice.

It is said to be conceded by those most interested in the appointment of a successor to the late Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, that Judge Allison, associate on the same bench, will be elevated to the vacant place thereon, and that William S. Pierce will be appointed Associate Judge.

The people of Newport and vicinity are making an effort to have the county seat of Perry removed to that town, from Bloomfield. Whether the Legislature will take any action in the case is not yet known. Newport is on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, which appears to be the only advantage in its favor.

A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature to incorporate the Harrisburg Public Bathing Company, which is empowered to lease one or more of the islands in the Susquehanna river and erect thereon bath houses.

On Monday, 15th inst., while it was snowing, Mrs. Kennedy, of Buck Mountain, Carbon county, took her youngest child, a babe nine months old, and left the house. Her husband waited a long time for her return, thinking that she had gone to call on some of the neighbors, and then started in pursuit. The mother and child were found near their residence frozen to death.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

NAPOLEON.

Interview between Minister Bigelow and the French Emperor.

He Desires Friendly Relations with Our Government.

When He Will Withdraw His Troops from Mexico.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A Washington special to the *News*, says a private letter from a gentleman at Paris, of January 4th, has been received here, describing the recent interview between Napoleon and the American Minister. Napoleon spoke frankly on the Mexican question, and expressed a determination to preserve friendly feelings with the United States, and a wish to withdraw the French troops as soon as he could be assured that our policy of neutrality toward Mexico would be continued. He intimates very plainly, however, that he would never abandon Mexico so long as there is any danger that the United States would pull down what he had built up at so much expense. All he would ask is that we would not interfere with the present government of Mexico, the permanency and stability of which, if left to itself, he was convinced, would be secured. The correspondent adds: I have reason to believe that dispatches from Mr. Bigelow containing a full and complete report of this interview was received by the State Department by the steamer.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Java.

African Slave Trade Practically Extinct.

The Fenian Trials Still Progressing.

French Ministers Favor Recall of French Troops from Mexico.

The Spanish Insurrection Suppressed.

Late Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The steamship Java, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Queenstown on the 14th, arrived this evening. The violent snow storm which had prostrated the wires, and suspended telegraphic communication with London for two days, continued uninterrupted when the Java left Liverpool.

The London *Times'* editorial pronounces the African slave trade practically extinct.

The Fenian trials were still progressing. The jury could not agree on a verdict in the case of Byrne, the prison warden, charged with aiding the escape of Stephens, and were discharged. Byrne remains in custody. It is reported that Stephens is not allowed to stay in the parish. He has gone to Geneva to confer with Mr. Herson and members of his international revolutionary club. Seven men were arrested in Dublin on the 11th. They were engaged in casting bullets at the time.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Mexican difficulty was before the last ministerial council. All or nearly all of the ministers were for a speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment arrived yet to do so safely, at least not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the necessary foreign contingent to keep his brother on the throne.

Affairs in Spain show no change.

LIVERPOOL, January 13, P. M.—The following are the latest telegrams from Madrid, to January 11:

An official dispatch announces that the division of Gen. Zeabold is marching from Malazon, and the column under the Governor of Cuidad Real is advancing by the valley of the Guardiana, simultaneously with the force under Gen. Echague.

MADRID, January 11—11 P. M.—Later official intelligence says Prim is retreating precipitately towards Portugal. The principal passes are held by the Royal troops. The dispersion of the insurgents is complete. Tranquility prevails throughout the country. The Government have demanded the authority of the Senate to arraign Gen. Prim.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 13, P. M.—Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is easier, and quotations are barely maintained.

Breadstuffs are firmer with more inquiry. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, January 13.—American Stocks—United States 5-20's, 66; Erie, 57@57½c; Illinois Central, 76@77, ex-dividend. The price of Consols is not received.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Flour nominal at 27@28s. Wheat a shade firmer, but the business is small; Spring, 9s 9d@10s. Corn 6d dearer; XXX, 29s 6d@29s 9d.

Provisions—Beef in better demand at full rates. Pork quiet at 87@90s for new American. Bacon 1s@2s dearer. Lard declining; quoted at 67@69s. Butter firmer. Cheese 2s@3d dearer. Sugar easier. Coffee dull. Petroleum inactive and drooping; Refined 2s 10d@2s 9d.

LONDON.—Wheat is a shilling lower. Flour scarce at 26@28s.

FROM MEXICO.

Operations of the Liberals Near Mazatlan—Distress from Want of Food and High Prices—The Liberal Government again Established at Chihuahua—Durango still in the Hands of the French—Action of an Imperial Commissioner in Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—Advices from Mexico of the 6th state that the Liberal General Carona holds a position within forty miles of Mazatlan. Although there is a strong force of French at the latter place, Carona is undisturbed, nor does he attack, knowing he could not hold the place if he took it.

Much distress exists in the country under the prevalence of famine prices for food.

In Chihuahua all is well. The Liberal Government is again established at the city of the same name, and indeed fear no further molestation from the French. Durango is still in the hands of the French and traitors, but the Liberal forces are encircling the city in considerable numbers. A fight is looked for soon.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A letter from San Francisco, dated December 23d, says one of Maximilian's Commissioners, backed by an armed force, recently arrived at Lopez, in Lower California, and compelled the submission of the Governor and Legislature of that State to Imperial authority, but a revolution was soon raised, which placed in power a new Governor and other officers adhering to the cause of President Juarez and imprisoned the Imperial commander and the old Governor but they subsequently made their escape.

In the States of Sinaloa, Sonora and Guerrero, the Imperialists are confined exclusively to the respective ports of Mazatlan, Guaymas and Acapulco, and do not dare to venture outside these towns, the republicans having them completely hemmed in; and even these places they would be immediately compelled to give up but for the protection given them by the French war vessels in the harbors.

FENIAN MASS MEETING.

"A Certain Territory" to be Conquered Before May—A Great Irish Army Foreshadowed.

BUFFALO, January 26.—A large Fenian mass meeting was held at James Hall this evening. Hon. A. M. Clapp, General Sweeney, Colonel Roberts, Wm. Brennan, and Hon. John W. Murphy were the speakers. A. M. Clap presided. General Sweeney pledged himself, if supported, that before next May, he would conquer a certain territory upon which the Irish flag shall be planted, and which shall be made the base of operations against England for the liberation of Ireland. Colonel Roberts promised within ninety days to have the green flag supported by the greatest army of Irishmen upon which the sun ever shone. The Senate was enthusiastically indorsed. Mr. Brennan denounced the drag chain policy of O'Mahony, and begged his hearers to support General Sweeney. All the belligerent remarks were greatly applauded.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Four Murderers Hanged—Stage of the River.

LOUISVILLE, January 26.—A Nashville dispatch says Berry, Knight, Crab and Lisaugh, all under twenty years of age, the four murderers of Mr. Heffernan, were hanged to-day.

The river is rising, with twenty feet of water on the shoals.

Cotton 39c.

How Mosby was Released.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that while Mosby, the guerrilla Colonel, was under arrest, a dispatch was received directing his release, provided he was not worth $20,000, and he was asked to state if he was worth that amount. He denied having that sum, and was therefore released.

A dispatch from Washington says large numbers of Union men from Alabama will soon arrive in Washington to protest against the reorganization of the State militia.

Chilian Government Negotiating for the Purchase of the Dunderberg.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The *Post* has the report that the Chilian Government has made overtures to W. H. Webb for the purchase of the ram Dundenberg. It is said he will dispose of her, if our Government consents. By the terms of the contract, the vessel belongs to him until wholly paid for by the Government.

Collections of Internal Revenue in New York.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Official returns show that thirty-seven million dollars Internal Revenue were collected in this city in 1865. This does not include the sums received from the sale of stamps, and probably ten millions more, for returns from tax on bank and insurance stock.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—The Union members of the Legislature, in caucus, voted in favor of the registry law.

The mining share market is weak; Savage, $695; Imperial, $117; Yellow Jacket, $340; Hale & Norcross, $365; Alphia, $265. Legal Tenders, 70½@71.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART introduced a memorial from citizens of Colorado now in New York, asking for the admission of that Territory as a State under its present constitution.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of certain harbors in the State of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It appropriates, in round numbers, $231,000 for the purpose, including $50,000 for the Cleveland harbor, $24,000 for Grand River, $34,000 for Ashtabula, $20,000 for Conneautville, $30,000 for Sandusky, and $15,000 for Vermillion.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire as to the expediency of proving by law that directors of banks organized under the authority of the United States shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such directors, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, introduced a memorial from the citizens of Colorado now in New York, asking that Colorado be admitted as a State under its present constitution, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing by law for the payments of pensions to widows of enlisted men employed as artificers.

On motion of Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, called up the House bill for the extension of the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public store houses, &c., which was passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the inexpediency of appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of a post office and custom house at Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, called up a bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of seamen and others borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service, providing that in case any officers of the Navy or Marine Corps on board a vessel in the employ of the United States, which by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has been or may be sunk or otherwise destroyed, shall thereby have lost his personal effects, the proper accounting officers are hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to allow to such officers a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one month, as a compensation for said loss; provided that said loss has not accrued through the negligence or want of skill or foresight of the officers taking a compensation for such loss; and provided further, that the accounting officer shall in all cases require a schedule and certificate from the officer making the claim for effects so lost; and provided further, that no allowances shall be made by virtue of this act for any loss incurred prior to the 19th of April, 1861.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, said that the amount named for compensation was not sufficient.

The bill was passed as reported by the National Committee.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, called up the resolution offered by him on the 10th inst., for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States. Mr. Howe replied to the arguments of Messrs. Doolittle and Johnson against the resolution. He thought it time for the Senate to stop talking to the country, and reason together as to what was best to be done for the nation. There are millions in the South who have been changed by a national decree from chattels to men, and there are other members who have been reduced from men almost to the condition of chattels, because of their fidelity to the flag and constitution of the country. These men had to demand some care and protection, which they had not hitherto received. It was for them he spoke. He had thought it belonged to republican institutions to carry out and execute the doctrines of the Declarations of Independence, to make men equal. That they were not equals in social estimation, that they were not equals in mental culture or physical stations, he knew very well. But he had thought that the weaker they were the mere the Government was bound to protect them. He knew that a many of those in whose behalf he spoke were uneducated, but he supposed it was within the province of the Republican party to give culture and education to them. Replying to the argument of Mr. Johnson, that the United States could not make war against a State, he said that while the people of a State maintain obedience to the laws, they were not amenable to the war powers of the Goverment; but when a State arrayed itself against the Government, it was amenable to those powers. He never held that the rebel States were destroyed by the war. When the war was inaugurated, the people of the rebel States tore down the States permitted by the Constitution, and erected others as unlike those which the Constitution permits as the German States or the Mexican States. When South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter, and overthrew the United States authority there, she ceased to be a State, and all her people became in the eyes of the law criminals and felons. The war is over; it fell through. The first year of war, Mr. Howe said, was spent in an effort to put down the rebellion, so as not to leave any impression that there had been any rebellion. We fought safely. It was not the purpose of the Government then to interfere with the political organizations of the South, nor to interfere with slavery. This was for the purpose of appealing to the magnanimity of the South, but we found afterwards that there was but one way for making peace, and that was by whipping the enemies of our country.

Of the present condition of the lately rebellious States, Mr. HOWE quoted from letters and documents to prove that the people of that section were disloyal, and were only kept in a state of obedience by the presence of the military among them.

Mr. HOWE was interrupted by Mr. CONNESS, who, in accordance with the notice given yesterday, rose to move a reconsideration of the vote on the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to enable Mr. Johnson to submit some remarks on it. He had learned that the bill had been sent to the House, and he moved that the Secretary of the Senate be requested to withdraw it from the body.

Mr. SUMNER hoped that no action would be taken on the motion of Mr. Conness except to vote it down.

Mr. JOHNSON said that but for the understanding mentioned by Mr. Conness, that a reconsideration would be moved, the vote could not have been arrived at yesterday. The question of sending to the House to recall the bill was put to the Senate and decided in the negative.

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stockton, Van Winkle, Wiley, Williams, and Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates—22.

Mr. HOWE resumed the floor.

Mr. STEWART inquired of Mr. Howe for what length of time he would hold the Southern States as Territories.

Mr. HOWE replied that he would keep them in a territorial condition until a Congress composed of loyal men chose to admit them into the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON said that Mr. Howe had admitted in his speech that he was a long time in favor of admitting Representatives and Senators from Arkansas. He would ask if, supposing these Senators and Representatives had then been received, Mr. Howe believed Congress had now the power to legislate them out of Congress, and reduce the State of Arkansas to a territorial condition.

Mr. STEWART said he held that the condition of the Southern freedmen and loyalists was no reason for keeping the South out of the Union, because Congress had full power to protect these people, and there was a bill now pending for this purpose. He was in favor of the freedmen's bill passed yesterday. He would say to the Democrats that they were retarding reconstruction by such measures as were passed yesterday.

Mr. SAULSBURY instructed Mr. Stewart to say that he did not know a Democrat in the length and breadth of the land, who believed in the term reconstruction.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights and furnish means of their vindication.

Mr. POMEROY objected to such an extended debate as had taken place on a mere question of reference on Mr. Howe's resolution. The proposition to refer was not to adopt the resolution, but to refer it to a special committee of fifteen.

Mr. McDOUGALL obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Trumbull, who moved an executive session.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—Horace C. Gelson, of Idaho, to be Secretary of Idaho; John Pratt, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal for the Territory of New Mexico; Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Territory of Colorado, *vice* John Evans, resigned; Thomas Francis Meagher, of New York, to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana; Gen. John H. Slough, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico; John McNeil, to be Surveyor of Customs for St. Louis, *vice* O. J. Howard, removed; Henry R. Sanderson, to be Collector for the Fifth District of Illinois; Edward Kitchell, to be Assessor for the Eleventh District of Illinois; and the following Postmasters: Elisha W. Meyer, at Madison, Wisconsin; John Tapley, at Racine, Wisconsin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. UPTON, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Mr. Coffroth has on certificate a *prima facie* right to a seat from the 16th District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PAINE made a minority report that Wm. H. Koontz has *prima facie* right to a seat. Both reports provide for taking testimony by each, allowing sixty days for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving the act of 1799, which provides that no drawback shall be allowed on articles exported into any foreign state immediately adjoining the United States.

The House agreed to take a vote on the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction on Tuesday. The consideration of this subject was then resumed.

Mr. FARQUHAR, of Indiana, presented the petition of one thousand citizens of the United States for the equalization of bounties to soldiers of the Republic who served in suppressing the rebellion, and for an increase of pensions to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and also reminding Congress of the sentiments of the Republic in favor of confiscating rebel lands and their donation to soldiers.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution, which was passed, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report as to the expediency of directing the Secretary of War to construct a military road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana, and to establish military posts along the line of said road for the protection of emigrants.

On the constitutional amendment question, Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, said the country had labored under a delusion that when slavery was abolished, all cause of strife and dissension would be removed; for it was said slavery was the cause of the rebellion; but although slavery was abolished, the negro came back with redoubled force. The Republican party had manufactured a large amount of capital out of the negro question, and they were still drawing upon it. The fact that question had continued so long showed with what care the Republican party had managed it. This was the first time a political party had undertaken to engraft upon the constitution their own political dogmas, including negro suffrage. Seventy amendments had been offered, all from the Republican party, or more than three for every printed page of the constitution. The way that amendments to the constitution are being introduced by the other side would make them legion very soon. He then referred to the Republican party to show that their whole movement was entirely partisan. The negroes are to be converted into voters under the idea that they will be allies of the Republican party, and vote their ticket. They wanted to force political negro equality, but they would never do it in Kentucky; and if the States would not consent to this political negro equality, they were to be robbed of their representation. He spoke of the injustice of excluding Southern Representatives, whose sections of country have so much interest in the subject, and while claiming that the white is the superior race, he opposed all efforts to give the black man a share in the Government.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said as the gentleman charged that laborers, whom he called negroes, had been seduced from the border States, he wished to ask whether their relations were not still there in great numbers, after taking every negro out of Kentucky.

Mr. HARDING replied that the gentleman's responses showed his sympathies were not all for the negro.

Mr. HARDING infinitely preferred giving suffrage to white women than to the negro.

Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky said he had hoped his colleague, Mr. Harding, would have enlightened the House on the question at issue, but he regretted he had pursued the same course as other members of his party. He had assumed that the Republican party seemed to have but one idea, viz, to legislate in favor of the negro.

Mr. McKee held the doctrine that as slavery had been wiped out, the Constitution by that decree needed amendment; but this was denied by those who were opposed to levying war, and who said we had no right to call out troops to crush treason. Those who were in favor of amending the Constitution were met by those gentlemen with the cry of usurpation, because the representatives from the rebellious States were not admitted to this floor. He did not desire to see the day when a traitor could ask to come back and have the same rights as those who upheld our banner in the field. The pending amendment did not go as far as he desired. He would like one, saying that no man who had fought against the flag should ever participate in our legislation, but it was not probable that in this he would be gratified. He wanted to legislate for the whole and not a part of the country. It did not appear to his mind that the Southern people were in a condition to be represented in large numbers. He favored the amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, because he thought it was the best we could obtain.

A colloquy took place between Messrs. GRIDER and M'KEE. The former was understood to ask that as peace had returned, why the Southern Representatives were not admitted?

Mr. M'KEE replied that if peace did exist as his colleague had said, he (Mr. McKee) could see no reason why there should be objection to the Constitutional amendment, as the party with which his colleague acted had, during the war, said that was not a time to amend that instrument. Mr. McKee did not believe that peace reigned except by means of armed power; but while he thought thus, he held that it was no less a right but the duty of Congress to make all laws necessary to protect the entire people, and secure them in the possession of peace and security in the future. The reason the South were not allowed representation was that the people had not shown a loyal spirit, such as would justify their admission. Let them send men here who, during the war, stood by the country; elect men that never went into treason, and reject odious traitors.

Mr. GRIDER asked whether he would not admit Mr. Maynard and other loyal representatives from Tennessee.

Mr. M'KEE said he did not want to separate East Tennessee from other parts of the State, and in return asked his colleague whether he would vote to admit representatives from South Carolina.

Mr. GRIDER replied that he would vote to admit representatives of those States which had been organized under the plan suggested by the President, provided they presented credentials showing that they were regularly elected. If so, we had no authority to exclude them. If they were unworthy members, if, as his colleague said, they were rebels and traitors, when they get into the hall, the House could operate on them.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, replied to the remarks of Mr. Kelly, delivered on the previous day, and denied that Congress had the right and power to go into any State and there regulate suffrage, so as to secure the right to vote to every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who had lived in any State in the Union. He opposed the adoption of any constitutional amendment. This was not the time, nor was there any reason for it. The amendment would not equalize representation, as he proceeded to show. The power to regulate suffrage still exists in the States, and was never surrendered to Congress. No advantage to the country was to be derived from the pending amendment. No class or race was to be benefitted by it. The advantage would inure only to the Republican party, should they succeed in obtaining the negro vote.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that on the previous day he declared that this Congress had no right, either by the constitution or the declaration of James Madison on the 9th of August, 1787, to go into Pennsylvania or Iowa, and say what electors should control the Legislatures of those and all other States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, having controverted his position and read from the debates to support his views, Mr. Kasson now proceeded to reply to him, and to show that Mr. Madison, in the debate in convention, was far from maintaining what the gentleman from Pennsylvania claimed. He cautioned us against the dangers of encroachment on the constitution. He pointed out the distinction made by Mr. Madison between the right of suffrage and the mode of suffrage, and showed that Mr. Madison was scrupulous touching the right of suffrage itself.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New York, said if he understood the pending proposition, it contemplated a radical change in the organic law, and in the character and quality of the voting population. This continual tinkering of the Constitution was pregnant with danger in the last degree. Its tendency was to thwart the President in his plan of reconstruction, to force the Southern States to a collision on negro suffrage or equality of races, in order that the political power may be kept in the hands of the radicals. He represented a conservative constituency, who were not prepared to sanction universal suffrage. He apprehended that if the Democratic Union party were in power in half the States, the leaders would not be so anxious to press the resolution to a vote as now they were, in order that it might be presented for ratification to the Legislatures now in session. Instead of having a speedy, effectual and perfect restoration of the Union, men were here engaged in preventing the reconstruction which patriots so much desired.

While giving his views against negro suffrage, he said if adopted citizens are obliged to undergo probation, how much greater necessity was there for the negro to be educated, whose bodies had been emancipated, but whose minds were still in bondage.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Equal Suffrage in Colorado.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Governor Cummings, of Colorado territory, telegraphs Senator Sumner about the petition from colored citizens, calling his attention to the fact that the Legislature of Colorado, at its first session in 1861, passed a law establishing the qualification of voters, making no distinction on account of color or race, but the session of 1864 passed a law depriving negroes and mulattoes of the right. Governor Cummings says: "I invoke your earnest attention to the subject, and hope for the honor of the Territory that you will promptly take action to erase this odious record from the statute book. I deem it proper to say, also, that the Legislative Assembly owes to the enlightened sentiment of their country to take into consideration the condition of the colored people with regard to the public schools under the law of 1861, offering them equal political privileges with others. They came here in considerable numbers, and to an equal, if not a greater extent, than any other of the emigrants. The evidences of their industry, frugality and thrift are seen in various parts of Denver, some of the finest property in the town belonging to them. They are subject to the tax laid for the support of the public schools, while they are not permitted to attend them. In consequence of their exclusion from both public and private schools, some of these people have been compelled to send their children to the Eastern States to be educated, while paying taxes for education in this territory. But all are not able to incur this expense. As a necessary consequence, many of their children must grow up in ignorance. I submit, without argument, the fact that the colored people in Denver and various parts of the territory are taxed to pay for educating white children, while their own children are excluded from the public schools. Your action will determine how long this humiliating spectacle shall be presented to the world. Justice to the living and gratitude to those who died that the nation might live, forbid that the state of things against which these petitioners protest should longer exist. I only perform my duty in calling your attention to these subjects. For the rest, the responsibility is with you."

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the DeSoto, with Hon. Mr. Seward.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—The steamer Stars and Stripes, Capt. Holmes, six days from Havana, arrived here to-day with a cargo of one thousand boxes of sugar and 138,000 segars.

The United States steamer DeSoto arrived at Havana on the 20th, with W. H. Seward and family on board.

On the 23d, off cape Hatteras, bearing N. N. W., twenty miles, signalled the steamship Virginia, showing a private signal, blue ground with white diamond, with a black star in the center.

The Havana *Diaro De La Marina* reports the arrival on the 18th inst. from Vera Cruz, in twenty-four days, of the French transport, with nine hundred passengers in transitu.

Disaster at Sea.

BOSTON, January 26.—The schooner Ocean Ranger, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, put into Gloucester yesterday with her decks swept. She reports that on January 22d, in latitude 42°, longitude 68°, she fell in with the brig Navita, of St. John, N. B., dismasted, and her crew wishing to abandon her. Both ships having lost their boats, she could not take them off, but lay by her till night, when she was lost sight of.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The Erie Railway express train, due here at one o'clock to-day, ran off the track at Port Jervis. It is reported some cars tumbled down an embankment. One person was killed and four injured.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The fact that the people of the United States will not continue to tolerate the existence of Mormon polygamy, joined as it is to sympathy and co-operation with the rebellion and with every conceivable physical and moral vice, has at last penetrated the rhinoceros hide of Brigham Young. He sees civilization and morality advancing upon him from the Atlantic and the Pacific, and he can no more resist them than he can resist Providence, whose instruments they are. Should he remain, a conflict is inevitable. If the Government itself was not compelled to interpose its authority against a vulgar, offensive and savage fanaticism, the emigrants, respectable, virtuous and enterprising men, would push him from the stool. Hence, some credence may be attached to the report brought by a gentleman recently from Salt Lake City, that Brigham Young has purchased or secured the refusal of two of the Sandwich islands, to which he intends to remove his deluded followers. If this turns out correct, the crime of polygamy will become an international matter, and the world at large will cure that which has so long annoyed the United States.

SALT IN KANSAS.—Professor Mudge, in his report, says that nearly every county in the State of Kansas has some indications of brine. At Ossawatomie, Walnut Creek, Brown county, and other places, are springs where an excellent article is manufactured. At Walnut Creek the supply of brine is sufficient to make one hundred and fifty bushels per day. Saline county contains numerous springs, some of which are now worked. They are also found in the valleys of Fall's Run, Verdigris and Neosho. But the largest and most important deposits of salt are in the big bend of the Arkansas, and the salt works of Republic county. The works cover an area of about ten thousand acres, which in dry weather are covered with a white insrustation of salt. A man can scrape up fifty bushels of this salt in a day. It is mingled with sand, but sufficiently pure for domestic purposes. The works are nearly on a line with the Union Pacific Railway. The horn of the big bend of the Arkansas is not less than ten miles in diameter, in which the salt is found in some places two feet thick, and so solid that it must be cut with an ax.

THE NEW IRISH REPUBLIC.—The New York *Citizen*, in an article on the future prospects of Fenianism says that, "before ten weeks there will be—somewhere—an Irish Republic existing on the face of the earth, with a flag, an army, a port of entry and exit, a navy of privateers and the tacit encouragement both of France and the United States in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Great Britain."

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)..........[illegible]
In Clubs of Twenty..........[illegible]

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

THE ALLEGED CHILIAN PRIVATEER

A Full Description—Her Speed and Outfit—The Most Splendid Vessel Afloat.

From the Boston Traveller.

This vessel has been detained by the Government in consequence of information communicated by the Spanish Minister at Washington, that she was designed for the service of Chili, with which Spain is now at war. She cleared at New York yesterday, under command of Captain Kimble, for Panama; and when searched by the Custom House officers, her stores and equipment were found to correspond with the manifest of her clearance. She was not armed. But it is well known that she is probably the most complete vessel of her size in the world, either as a steamer or a sailing vessel, and was built expressly to carry a heavy armament.

Capt. Robert B. Forbes of this city designed her and superintended her construction and equipment himself. He intended that she should be adapted either for war or the merchant service. The ravages of the British pirates upon our commerce induced him to offer her to the Government, but as she was far superior to any vessel of her size produced by the Navy Department, she was not accepted. If she had been sent to the Northwest coast when Captain Forbes offered her to the Navy Department, the career of the Sea King, alias Shenandoah, would have been cut short.

She is a magnificent full rigged ship of 1,500 tons, and is 264 feet long on deck, has 35 feet breadth of beam, and is 24 feet deep, with a spacious flush deck, and is pierced to carry a heavy armament on the main deck, under cover; and her spar deck is fitted for pivot guns of 15 inches diameter of bore, if deemed necessary.

Her motive power was built in Scotland, and consists of two 62½ by 36 inch direct acting cylinders operating a shaft 13 inches in diameter outside the bearings, with a three-bladed composition propeller, 18 feet in diameter, with 23 feet pitch. On her trial trip she made 12 knots with ease, and under steam and canvas combined she can go 14 or 15 knots. Her motive power is mostly below the line of flotation, and that which is above it can be protected much better than that of any sloop-of-war in the service.

In her rig for a ship-of-war, she has no superior if an equal in the world. Her topmast and top-gallant masts are in single spars, are fidded abaft the heads of the lower masts, and therefore can be housed at sea without interfering with the trusses of the lower yards; and as her lower topsails set upon the heads of the lower masts, she can carry them when her top masts are down. Aloft, as well as below, she is designed for a ship-of-war.

Armed with our recently invented artillery she would be able to send any Spanish line-of-battle-ship that we have seen, to the bottom, in less time than the Kearsarge sent the Alabama down head foremost.

But she has an advantage over any of our own vessels of her size, in her extraordinary speed, for she can run or fight at pleasure. She is capable of carrying 500 tons of coal, enough to last her in a cruise around the globe, if she only used it in calms. As a sailing vessel she must be very swift, for she is very long, very sharp, and has a fine floor. She is oak inside and outside, is diagonally cross-braced with iron, is coppered and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style of naval architecture.

We are not astonished that the Spanish Minister should look after such a formidable vessel. But we are informed that her mission is peaceful. She will proceed to Panama, thence to San Francisco, and then run regularly between it and China.

A full description of the Meteor was published in the *Traveller* about one year ago.

THE REVENUE SERVICE PAY.—A petition numerously signed, will be presented to Congress in a few days, asking that the pay of the officers of the revenue be increased to an equality with the pay of officers of the same rank in the Navy. The same qualifications are necessary in the revenue as in the naval service, and the examinations are as difficult to pass. There is a great discrepancy in the pay of the higher ranks as for instance, a captain in revenue service is paid $1,800; the assimilating rank in the Navy (Lieutenant Commander) is paid $3,343; a chief engineer in the former service is paid $1,400, while in the naval service he gets $2,200. In addition to their pay the higher grade of naval officers are allowed one ration per day which in a year amounts to $109 50, while the corresponding ranks in the revenue service are not allowed any ration money whatever. Another grievance is, that there is no provision made for the old age of the revenue officer, while the superannuated naval officer is cared for by the Government until his death, and then his heirs are entitled to a pension.

A Cincinnati dispatch of yesterday announces the following chapter of horrors: The safe of a dry goods store at Clarksville, Ohio, was robbed yesterday of five thousand dollars. Specials in the morning papers record numerous losses of life by murder and accidents. On Friday last a man named Green was shot and instantly killed, at Grenada, Mississippi, by some unknown person. On the night following a man named Tell was shot dead at the same place. A man named Buchanan murdered his wife at Indianapolis, yesterday. A difficulty between two prisoners in the Indianapolis jail last night resulted in the fatal stabbing of one of the party. A flat boat containing two families, while descending White river recently, struck a snag and sunk. Nine persons were lost. A boat containing a Mr. Pratt and eight negroes, while crossing the Mississippi at Fort Pickering, capsized. Mr. Pratt and six negroes were drowned. A train of cars was fired into at Naiden, Mississippi, on the seventh. Lieutenant Hunting was severely wounded.

CITY MATTERS.

SERMONS ON BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—Rev. Henry. D. Moore, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, announced on last Sabbath, that he would commence to-morrow the delivery of a course of sermons on "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," in illustration of the doctrines of the Gospel. The first sermon will be delivered to-morrow morning, in the church on Hand street, at 10½ o'clock. The Heavenly Dreamer, of Bedford jail, has stirred and blest many a heart by the light he has shed upon the saving doctrines of the cross, and by his vivid and faithful pictures of the christian pilgrim's journey to the celestial city.

ALLEGHENY POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Police Committee of the Allegheny Councils met last evening, when, in conjunction with the Mayor, they made the following police appointments for the ensuing year:

Day Police—Chief—David Elkin; officers—Jackson Scott, W. M. Nixon, Joseph Campbell, Henry Hess.

Night Watch—Captain—No appointment; 1st Lieut.—Peter Bostler; 2d Lieut.—Wm. McCain; officers—Frank Campbell, Wm. Green, Jeremiah Smith, Wm. Hobson, Chas. M'Chesney, August Eche, Henry Herman, Wm. Cowden, one to be appointed.

NEW WOOLEN FACTORY.—The large brick building on East Lane, Allegheny, formerly occupied by Mr. Shaffer as a wagon manufactory, has been purchased by Mr. E. Gleason, the well known tobacconist, who intends refitting it and devoting it to the manufacture of woolen goods. The machinery has already been ordered, and the new factory will probably be in operation in a few months. Over one hundred persons will be employed at this establishment.

COAT THIEF ARRESTED.—A man named Peter Sleefer was arrested yesterday in Allegheny, on a charge of stealing a coat valued at ten dollars, from a negro in the Third Ward. The coat alleged to have been stolen, was found in Sleefer's possession, and he was held for a hearing to-day.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—On Thursday night the room of a boarder in the Emmet Hotel, Allegheny, named James Donohue, was entered, and a black cloth overcoat, valued at fifty dollars, carried away.

For Further Local See Fourth Page.

MARRIED:

DERR—REES—On Thursday evening, January 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. J. Reed, YENTZER DERR, of Lewisburg, Pa., to MOLLIE, eldest daughter of James Rees, Esq., of this city.

DIED:

BUFFUM—At the residence of his parents, No. 59 Second street, on Friday, 26th inst., HASKELL BUFFUM, aged 16 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Universalist Church, corner Grant and Third streets, on SUNDAY, 28th, at 10½ A. M., to proceed thence to Allegheny Cemetery.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

BUT HOW TO GET THEM IS BETTER. SEE

P. P. P. B.

advertisement on second page. ja27

A RARE CHANCE.—Desiring to quit the Grocery Business, I now offer for sale my stock of Groceries, Flour, Feed, &c., and my large and commodious STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, situate on the corner of Main and Ellsworth streets, Salem, Ohio. This establishment enjoys an excellent run of custom, and has sold upwards of $30,000 worth of goods in the year just past. Business increasing every year, and is all cash. Address, for a few days,
GEORGE L. BROOKS,
ja27-6t Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

OPERA HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Management takes pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been effected for

Six Nights Only

with the young and fascinating Prima Donna and Comedienne,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

THE PET OF THE AMERICAN STAGE,

who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, January 29th, in her unequalled and favorite character of FANCHON THE CRICKET.
During the week will be presented the following pieces:
FANCHON.
LA FILLE DE REGIMENT.
PEARL OF SAVOY.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
POCAHONTAS, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
OLIVER TWIST, JENNY LIND,
AND
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Seats can be secured three days in advance. ja27

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 WATER STREET.

Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Iron Sheet

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE ROMANCE OF STATISTICS.

The utter worthlessness of figures, which at the same time are made the basis of important legislation, is completely illustrated by a report which the Secretary of the Interior has made to Congress, of the principal manufacturing cities of the country and the products of their manufactures, wherein Pittsburgh figures near the tail of the list, with *eleven million as the sum total of the value of her manufacturing products!* If Mr. Secretary HARLAN has no more reliable figures, we advise him to burn them at once. We can show him beyond dispute that no statement, having the slightest claim to accuracy, would place the manufacturing products of Pittsburgh at less than *one hundred million.*

The Secretary has told the best he knew, and he knew nothing beyond the last census, which in most respects has come to be regarded as a stupendous fabrication, utterly worthless except to illustrate how much money can be thrown away in that particular line. The statement is a libel on Pittsburgh, as it doubtless is on other cities. For this, however, the very able Secretary of the Interior should not be held responsible. Congress ought to be shown, however, how valueless are the statistics furnished, consequently how unsafe it will be to predicate action on them. If it would order the records of the last census to be destroyed, and order a new one to be taken at the earliest moment practicable, it would do a wise thing. As an illustration, we will say that the returns of the last census show that in the whole of Allegheny county there is but one book-bindery, and that one with five hundred dollars capital!

We trust that something will be done to correct these mistakes, which would be grave if they were not ludicrous, at least so far as Pittsburgh is concerned.

GOOD SENSE RETURNING—HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

While we have not mounted the question of negro suffrage as a hobby, to ride over and trample down everything else, the important matter has not been by any means ignored in the COMMERCIAL. Besides its interest to a large element of our population, now happily freed from bondage, its importance to the country and its connection with the reconstruction of States commend it to consideration. Our position was early taken and we have every reason to believe that it has been, and is so well understood, that we need not now formally reiterate it.

But we cannot help noticing in the public sentiment, as indicated through the press and in the proceedings of Congress, a decided tendency to concentrate on the grounds that we have occupied from the beginning. This is but another added to the many illustrations of a principle. Positions taken under the auspices of correct ideas are always tenable. It is so manifestly just, that one rule of suffrage should be applied to all persons, in all the States, that public sentiment, when time for consideration was taken, could not but crystalize on that point. In taking this position, we were so radical—in our meaning of the term—as to be far in advance both of Georgia and Massachusetts. Yet, to this view, the country seems now spontaneously inclined. We have been in no hurry to have this manifestly correct rule applied in any State, but only to have it applied when the subject comes up for practical consideration. And again we are agreeably greeted with an unexpected concurrence in a cautious and deliberate procedure. And this is the more gratifying as the indications come from those who have heretofore shown some impatience of hindrances and delay. Congress itself, instead of blaming the President for not conferring the boon of suffrage on the lately emancipated slaves, resorts to the slow measure of Constitutional Amendment to secure it for them. And some of the journals that have been most ardent and headlong for rapid movement, surprise us with proposed conditions and cautions quite in accord with our own. The Boston *Advertiser*, a journal representing the New England sentiment, commenting on the amendment proposed by MR. STEVENS from the Reconstruction Committee, says:

> "We should be sorry to see any timidity on the part of Congress in making the organic changes required by the war, but on the other hand there can hardly be too great care exercised in deciding upon those changes, for it will prove easier to get a provision into the Constitution, we believe, than to get it out after it has once been adopted."

Another caution was suggested by the *unconditional* suffrage proposed in the District of Columbia. The *Advertiser* says:

> "We regret, too, that by this amendment it should apparently be taken as settled that suffrage is not to be based upon intelligence. No opportunity so favorable as the present for engrafting that great principle upon our Constitution is likely to present itself to our generation. It may be that we should regard the action upon the District of Columbia suffrage question as proving that Congress cannot see its way to the establishment of this principle, either on the large scale or the small. But we must be permitted to express our regret that an occasion so favorable for the adoption of a broad and sound principle of such beneficent character, should find Congress unable to appreciate or unwilling to concede its superiority."

Our neighbor, the *Gazette*, by its yesterday's issue, appears to have been overtaken by a similar visitation of prudence and wisdom. It bespeaks caution and delay, and although it does not, like the *Advertiser*, plead for *intelligent* suffrage, our favorite idea, yet it gives up its own darling, oddly enough named "manhood suffrage," as utterly beyond hope. Is it not refreshing to hear the *Gazette* expressing itself in this wise?

> "No doubt an attempt will be made to drag the general question of Negro Suffrage into discussion. Such attempt, it seems to us, will be impertinent."

And again it says:

> "When the suffrage question comes up in Pennsylvania, we judge from what we see and hear, that the proposition will be for a conditioned basis, and that an educational one. Of course there are persons in each of the political parties, who, animated by very different motives, would prefer a proposition for manhood voting. All such are likely to be disappointed."

Upon sound principle, however it may be with narrow self-interest, there can be no good reason for excluding the great questions involved in national politics from consideration in the treatment of local politics, so far as they are locally applicable and appropriate. Nor is it possible to exclude them—a fact now for the first time perceived, and which seems to startle some who have been rushing blindly on. But politicians are often ready to raise a clamor about questions of remote application, while they sensitively shrink from their application within the sphere of their own interests; or, in other words, when measures are devised not for distant use but for use at home, wisdom and good sense immediately assume their place of consideration and influence in the minds of men. Under these auspices, we have a cheering confidence, that this important question, like all the rest with which it is connected, will be brought to a just settlement, and that it will reach that end through right means. The good of the nation is the first thing to be considered. Secondary to this is the good of the colored people. As we have often said, there is no need of haste. Equally true is it, that there is safety in deliberation. Emancipation is an immense advance, affording glory enough for an age, and yet giving assurance of further progress. The concentration of honest and loyal minds on the subject will bring it out clear and bright. And correctness of sentiment will be the best guaranty for unity of faith and harmony of action. The initiation of this condition is what we have noted in the present article.

JEFF. DAVIS—SENATOR SUMNER.

The movement in the United States Senate, having for its object the speedy trial and punishment of JEFF. DAVIS, is determinately opposed by Senator SUMNER, who some time ago declared for the general amnesty policy. In nothing is the wish of the loyal people of the country so well defined as in regard to the trial of DAVIS. Should Mr. SUMNER, by any means, succeed in preventing the trial of DAVIS, he will have committed an error that will be remembered as long as the rebellion itself. There is no accounting for the crotchets of men, and it is interesting, though not always pleasant, to observe the opposite extremes to which some will go. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, in common with the loyal people, holds that the rebellion was a great crime, committed for the worst of motives; but in dealing with the greatest of the criminals, contrary to the sense of the loyal people, he would let him escape without punishment. It is one of the amazing sights to be seen within the walls of the Capitol, the Massachusetts Senator resisting the trial and punishment of the greatest criminal in history. And yet no one questions the Senator's entire sincerity; no one doubts that in this as in regard to other questions, he is moved purely by a sense of duty; but few there are, in view of the inconsistency and the tendency of his acts, who will accord to him the influence or standing of a sound, even-minded statesman or of a safe leader.

ENROLLMENT OF THE STATE MILITIA.

The report of LEMUEL TODD, Inspector General of Pennsylvania, states that notwithstanding the most earnest efforts of his department, the work of the enrollment of the State militia, under the provisions of the act of May 4, 1864, is not yet completed. Twenty out of sixty-six counties have, thus far, totally neglected and failed to perform their duties in this regard, owing to the impression that the act mentioned was temporary in its provisions, and rendered useless by the cessation of the war. The aggregate number returned by forty-six counties, subject to militia duty, is 140,868, or about one in every twelve of their population. Applying this ratio to the population of the twenty non-reporting counties would give to them 106,901 men liable to military service, and give an aggregate in the State of 247,769 men liable to enrollment. The number of men enrolled in Allegheny county is 17,807, of whom one hundred and seventeen are exempt, leaving 17,690 men liable to duty.

The Inspector General is of opinion that it will be a most arduous, tedious and expensive undertaking to effect an organization of the militia under the act of May, 1864. It will require, in his judgment, one hundred thousand dollars to accomplish an organization under that act. He suggests that the feature of the act looking to volunteer organizations be repealed, and that military service be exacted under one uniform law, that will operate evenly throughout the State. He concludes that year after year our militia acts have descended from bad to worse, and the true remedy for all this is to be found in a faithful revision of the whole matter by competent and practical military men. He recommends that the Legislature be asked to make an appropriation for the appointment of a Committee, authorized to draft a bill on the subject to supersede all other acts now in existence.

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

We have not seen the reasons on which is based the proposition to require the prepayment of postage on all newspapers, but plenty of reasons occur to us why such a provision should not be adopted. It would be an effective blow aimed directly at the circulation of newspapers through the mails, and at all the benefits resulting therefrom. At the first glance it may appear that it can make no difference by whom the postage is paid, the publisher or the subscriber. The argument is as good for the Department as for the publisher or subscriber. The fact is, however, the proposed provision would add a new complication in the use of the mails for the transmission of newspapers,—and we are not sure that this is not what is intended, with the view to driving papers outside the mails altogether. On the principal railway lines papers to the prominent points are carried now outside the mails; therefore, to this extent the new provision would work no change, and no objection can be raised; but wherever the new provision did apply it would operate as a clog on circulation. The reasons why it would so operate can be appreciated by publishers only, and that the proposition should awaken a protest from them is altogether natural. The New York publishers, we understand, will move in concert in opposition to the restriction, and they will be seconded by publishers throughout the country.

THE PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

The *Press* of Friday is informed that "by the end of the month" the capital "required to start steamship lines" from that city "to four or five of the Southern ports, will be subscribed, and the charter of the Company granted by the Legislature." This certainly is gratifying, and something almost grand, considering that it is to be accomplished with $600,000. With much good sense, however, the *Press* is of the opinion that "at least $1,000,000 are needed to make these lines superior to those of New York or Baltimore, and to make the best use of the great commercial opportunity." There can be no disputing this, since it is proposed to have "five or six strong and swift boats" running "regularly to Wilmington, Mobile, New Orleans, etc." Unless Philadelphia has superior facilities, the sum named would be quite exhausted before *all* the boats were "running regularly." Some may be inclined to think the sum and the object aimed at are slightly disproportionate.

DAIRYMEN IN COUNCIL.—The Ohio State Cheese Manufacturers' Association met in Cleveland on Wednesday. Hon. GEORGE WILLIAMS, President of the New York Cheese Manufacturers' Association, addressed the convention, stating he was of the opinion that cheese manufacturers could not retain a position in the business of the country without association, and enlarged on the benefits to be derived from associated effort. One of the results of the New York Association had been to give to American cheese a prominence in the markets of the world; and he believed that, through the efforts of these cheese associations, American cheese had assumed a prominence in the English market, equal to their own, and that Ohio cheese already possessed an enviable reputation abroad. A resolution was adopted setting forth that it was deemed desirable for the Association to connect itself with the American Dairymen's Association as an auxiliary to the same. A lengthy debate, without arriving at any conclusion, was had on a resolution stating that the advantages of the associated system of dairying, or the factory system, merits general adoption.

SLAVE CODES ABOLISHED.—There is a clause in the constitution that, since the last amendment abolishing slavery, makes a very big hole in the statutes of the late slave States. It is this: "This constitution shall be the supreme law of the land—anything in the constitutions and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

This sweeps away not only the barbaric laws that the institution gave rise to, but it sweeps away the materials out of which sectionalism was constructed, that gave our country so much trouble before the war, and that at last raised eleven States in rebellion against the best of governments. The abolition of slavery carries with it all the slave codes, in all their ramifications. Happy would it be for the historic fame of the country if they could be utterly effaced and cast into eternal oblivion. In twenty years, we venture to predict, the slave laws will be read with astonishment and blushes of shame, even in the South.

EXTRA CENSUS.—Some steps have been taken in Congress toward the taking of an extra census during the present year. We hope it will be done, at least so far as the number of people is concerned. The other details usually embraced might be postponed for the four years yet remaining before the regular decennial enumeration. There are important questions and some of considerable difficulty connected with the number of the population. And there would be in this case a great many sad reflections suggested by the comparison of numbers in the proposed census and that of the year before the war.

GUBERNATORIAL.—L. W. HALL, delegate, and the conferees to assist in electing Senatorial delegates, have been instructed by the Union Committee of Blair county to support Major General GEARY for Governor in the approaching State Convention.

The envelope manufacturers and dealers of New York city recently held a meeting to take action relative to a bill before Congress permitting the Postmaster General to sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamp impressed thereon. It was stated that the number of stamped envelopes sold last year was 25,040,000, and the number of postage stamps 387,419,000; that the price is $4 80 per thousand. If the Government furnishes this large amount it will be the loser of $1,979,000 annually. The bill is declared to favor a new company at Washington with $1,000,000 capital. A committee was appointed to send on to Congress a protest.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of Trustees, or overseers of Harvard College, have organized for the year 1866. As now constituted the board will consist of thirty-two members; two, the president and treasurer of the University *ex officio*, and thirty elective, divided into six classes of five each. The senior member is the Rev. James Walker, D. D., L. L. D., having been elected in 1825.

The Chicago authorities contemplate erecting a new and commodious City Hall, but meet with considerable difficulty in procuring a proper site.

The suspension of business by the Columbian Marine Insurance Co. of New York, one of the oldest in that city, has created immense excitement in commercial circles. The company's building is said to be thronged by the stock-holders, many of whom, after ascertaining the causes of the alleged failure, proposed to stand an assessment of 50 per cent. in order that the business might be resumed by the Directors. The exact amount of the liabilities is not yet ascertained, but they will reach a very high figure.

The great event in New York city this season, is the reception of the famous 7th Regiment, which is announced for the 31st inst., at the Academy of Music. It will be the fashionable event *par excellence* of the winter. The Academy is to be decorated in a superb manner, and Irving Hall, on the other side of the street, is to be used as a supper room. The rush for tickets for the reception—they are only fifteen dollars each—is unprecedented. 1,800 is the limit, and these have all been taken. The tickets, themselves, are splendid specimens of the engraver's skill. Large and small cards have been prepared—the latter is taken for admission, and the former is retained by the guest as a memento of the occasion. The reception itself is intended as a compliment to former members of the regiment, who have served with distinction during the war. Major General John A. Dix will be present and deliver the reception address.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, having said that the depot and machine shops at Omaha (Pacific Railway) cannot be considered as permanent buildings, as they are on low ground, frequently inundated by freshets, has given offense to the enactee, George. F. Train, who says that the buildings are permanent, built of bricks, and will not be completed for less than half a million of dollars. He denies that they are on low ground and says that there has not been a freshet within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

In the New York Assembly, last Tuesday, a report in favor of expelling reporters of the press from the floor was brought up, and after a tedious debate, an amendment was adopted, 49 to 46, providing that the Speaker shall assign seats to reporters, who may at all times have the right to pass to and from them.

Some individual who had nothing else to do has ascertained that there are 550,000 grains in a bushel of wheat; 520,000 in barley; 260,000 in oats, and 37,000 in horse beans.

The British revenue for the year 1865 amounted to £69,196,478, which is within a million of the receipts in 1864, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gladstone's budget remitted taxation to the extent of five millions sterling in the financial year.

St. George (P. E.) Church, in New York city, lately destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt, and in all probability will be ready for public worship within twelve months.

Cast iron nails are now extensively used, and are found to rust much less rapidly under the influence of the atmosphere than ordinary nails, or even those of copper. They are used especially for making roofs for manufactories which produce gases, that corrode common wrought iron. The nails, after being cast from very hot metal in sand moulds, are rendered malleable by being exposed to a red heat for seventy two hours in refractory retorts, containing pulverized oxide of iron and sawdust, and then allowed to cool slowly.

There is considerable excitement in New York over the proposed removal of St. Paul's (P. E.) Church, opposite the site of Barnum's former museum, and the devotion of the grounds to a palatial stable for the care of the horses of the several railroad lines which centre at that vicinity. In the Broadway front, which is really the front of the church, is buried Gen. Montgomery, who fell at the assault on Quebec, and whose body was carried from the field by Aaron Burr; while in the yard surrounding the church is buried the body of Alexander Hamilton, who was "basely assassinated' in a duel by the same Aaron Burr.

PERSONAL.

—The promotions during the war from Pennsylvania regiments to the position of full brigadier general, were Colonels D. B. Birney, John W. Geary, C. F. Jackson, M. D. Hardin, Thomas L. Kane, Thomas Welsh, J. F. Knipe, James Nagle; J. F. Hartranft, J. R. Brooks, S. A. Meredith, C. T. Campbell, Alex. Hays, J. T. Owen, Isaac Wistar, Alex. Schimmelpfennig, Henry Bohlen, S. Vincent, J. B. Howell, G. Pennypacker, Geo. D. Bayard, F. S. Stambaugh, W. W. Averill, and J. B. McIntosh, and Major H. Tyndale.

—William Richardson, Esq., an old and enterprising merchant of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city the other day. He was a soldier in 1812 and 1814, and assisted in the management of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, Buck Mountain Coal Company, and other enterprises in the coal region.

—The late Mr. Bohm, of Vienna, had made the acquisition of two heads, sculptured in wood, and declined to sell them at less than ten thousand francs. On his death they were recently put up at auction, when Baron James de Rothschild of Paris, and Baron Anselme de Rothschild of Vienna, became rivals for the purchase of the coveted carvings. The latter carried them off, to the great delight of the Viennese lovers of art, at the price of thirty thousand francs.

—The Rev. Eliphalet Nott, DD. LL. D., President of Union College since 1840, and the oldest head of a literary institution in the United States and probably in the world, is not expected to live. He was born in 1773.

—Col. T. Allston Brown, a gentleman of high literary ability, and one of the most accomplished dramatic critics in the country, has completed a valuable history of the American stage, embracing a comprehensive scope of one hundred and thirty years.

—There is a story going the rounds about Mr. Frederick Hudson, of the New York *Herald*. He has been thirty years on that paper, and now proposes to retire, having been on "night duty" all that time. He had a monomania for the profession of a journalist, and too much work and too much ardor broke him down. A year or so ago he was a tall, straight, six foot two individual, of a strong and powerful frame, a keen eye and a quick one. He is now bent—considerably; and having contracted a very serious disease of the throat, has been ordered by his physician to the open air. He has consequently sold his Twenty-second street residence to Brady, the photographer, and leaves on May the first for his farm near Concord, Mass., where he is to remain one year.

—Governor Andrew and the Messrs. Forbes, of Boston are the owners of the steamship Meteor, seized on the suspicion of being a privateer to sail under the Chilian flag. They have thus far been unable to procure her release. The penalty is the forfeiture of the vessel—one-half going to the Government and the other half to the informer. The value of the Meteor is estimated at $600,000.

—The Mrs. C. C. Clay, who died at Huntsville a few days since, was the wife of a former Governor of Alabama—who still survives at an advanced age—and mother of ex-Senator C. C. Clay, now held as a prisoner on a charge of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

—The Cunard steamship Scotia sailed from New York Wednesday afternoon, for Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, among whom are M'lle Parepa, the singer, and Hon. John Rose, of Montreal; also the following from Philadelphia; Thomas and C. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Knipe, and George O. Evans. A bearer of dispatches to our Minister in Paris is also said to be on board, but he is not so reported on the list.

—John Seaver, who lately walked one hundred miles at Portsmouth, N. H., within one hundred hours, made seven hundred and eighty dollars by doing so, but says he would not undertake the job again for many times that sum. He fainted and fell several times during the last few hours, and was only kept upon his feet by constant bathing and rubbing, and by the support of two assistants.

—Father Hyacinthe continues to draw immense congregations at Norte Dame. In one of his recent sermons he remarked in the presence of the Archbishop of Paris, "Man was for a long time merely a promising non-commissioned officer in the army of apes." The reverend gentleman dresses in an elegant monkish costume, and took several lessons of an opera singer to improve his voice. It is as much the fashion now to go to Norte Dame to hear Father Hyacinthe, as it was a year ago to go to the Alcazer to hear Mlle. Therese. The Princess Metternich, the Countess Pourtales, and all the other leaders of fashionable society sit at the reverend father's feet, and think of piety as promising a new sensation.

—The match between Davis, of Cincinnati, and Frawley, of Cleveland, for $250 a side and the championship of Ohio, 1,000 points up, was contested at Cleveland a few days since. The game stood Davis 998, Frawley 709, when Frawley, getting the balls together, made a run of 292, winning the game. It will be seen that Davis had but two to go when this remarkable streak of luck visited his opponent. Of course, another match will be insisted on by Davis, from whose grasp victory was snatched in a style unprecedented in the annals of match-playing.

SALE OF MARYLAND COAL LANDS.—A parcel of coal lands, containing 1058 acres and 150 perches, lying on the east side of George's creek, in Alleghany county, just above the lands of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, was sold at Baltimore this week, in one lot, at $100 50 per acre, making a total of $105,900. Mr. A. H. Stump, President of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, was the purchaser. The greater portion of this land originally formed part of the Commonwealth tract, is in a large degree underlaid with the fourteen feet vein of coal, and is on the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The tract was first offered in two lots, but no bid was received.

ANOTHER USE FOR THEM.—Frogs have other uses than to delight the palate of a Frenchman. They are used in medical colleges to illustrate the effects of galvanism, in the lectures delivered to the students. The frog is obtained living from the mud in which he lies torpid during the winter. There are a great many ways of making a livelihood, and one of them is that of catching live frogs in winter time for our medical colleges. It is cold work, and uncertain work—about as uncertain as prospecting for gold in Maine. The "froggers," as they are called, know the marshes in which they seek their game. They break the ice and find the mud beneath. The frogs are there embedded. When brought to the air they are apparently lifeless, but revive as soon as they feel the warmth of a fire. The greater the scarcity of frogs the higher the price. As much as five dollars has been given at times for a single specimen. A frog, just killed, is caused by the battery to make a leap.

JAPAN.—The condition of things in Japan has been fraught lately with great interest; new commercial ports have been opened and new concessions granted to some of the foreign powers, while at the same time the domestic affairs of that empire continue to be agitated by conflicts between the spiritual and secular Emperors and between the independent Japanese princes and the supreme sovereign of the Empire. Under these circumstances, the United States Minister, resident at Jeddo, who has just been appointed to succeed Mr. Payne, will doubtless carry out such measures as will make this country, more deeply interested in Japan, than other foreign powers, fully participate in any privilege granted by the Tycoon to the commerce of nations.

General Moorhead's Reception.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Thursday says: General J. K. Moorhead, Representative in Congress from the Pittsburgh, Pa., District, received a number of his gentlemen friends last evening at his residence, No. 329 New York avenue. The party was composed mainly of Pennsylvanians, among whom we recognized the following members of the House: Messrs. Kelley, Stevens, Broomall, Thayer, Myers, O'Neill, Brower, Dawson, Coffroth, Scofield, Barker, Wilson, Mercur; and among the Pennsylvanians resident or sojourning here were Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh; General J. T. Owen, of Philadelphia; Major General Kiddoo; General Koontz, Commissioner Isaac Newton, ex-Attorney General Black, H. D. Newton and his associates, Mr. Fahnestock and Pitt Cooke, Clinton Lloyd, Chief Clerk of the House. Senators Ramsey and Nye, and Mr. Speaker Colfax, were, we believe, the only citizens from other States present. Mrs. Moorhead, and Mrs. Lloyd, and Mrs. Moorhead, Sr., were present during a part of the evening. About eleven o'clock the company partook of an elegant supper, at which General Moorhead presided with characteristic good humor and good taste.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ REV. HENRY D. MOORE, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational church, Hand street, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

FOR PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

For the finest and most elegant Perfumery,
For Sponges of all kinks,
For any and all Patent Medicines,
For Medicinal Liquors of all kinds,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's.

The above house keeps in store at all times one of the finest and best assortments of pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines in the country, and will spare no pains to provide for their trade the best and most reliable goods at prices low.
Remember the place,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
85 Market street,
85 Market street,
ja24 Corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Regulates and tones the Stomach.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures Fever and Ague—let those afflicted with this malady try it.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures instantaneously, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effects.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all the leading physicians.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.
Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street.
North Carolina Tar on hand at low rates. ja25TFS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Hutchison Oil and Refining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of First and Ferry street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year.
ja27-2t H. S. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

☞ BUCK RUN LUBRIC OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29th, at Purviance's Photograph Rooms. Business of the highest importance. ja27-2t

☞ CHERRY RUN CENTRAL OIL COMPANY.—All persons holding certificates of Stock in this Company and not transferred to them on the books of the Company, will find it to their interest to either have the same transferred or notify the Secretary of their ownership. Office corner Wood and Fifth street.
ja27-6t WM. F. GARDNER Sec'y.

BIRDS.

We have just received a choice lot of
IMPORTED BIRDS,
of the finest song and most beautiful plumage.
J. KNOX,
ja27-1t No. 29 Fifth street.

ARTHUR KIRK,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARBON OIL GLASS LAMPS,
of all patterns, styles and prices.
A large stock of
AMALGAM BRONZE AND SPELTER LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.
Also, the celebrated National Refining and Storing Company REFINED CARBON OIL constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
ja27 3m 172 and 174 Federal st., Allegheny.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS
EUREKA AMMONIATED
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
BRADLEY'S PATENT
Tobacco Fertilizer.
Having received the Agency for the sale of the above invaluable Fertilizer, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, at Manufacturers' prices. Send for pamphlet, containing testimonials, directions, prices, &c.
J. KNOX,
ja27 2wds-w-2w-w No. 29 Fifth street.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT .... President.
HENRY M. LONG .... Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville.
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER."
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
☞ Orders solicited.
DIRECTORS:

John Watt,	C. B. Herron,	Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea,	H. H. Collins,	D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black,	C. L. Caldwell,	J. W. Porter.

ja27-3m

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE
Lumber, Oil and Mining Co.,
CONSISTING OF SIXTY ORIGINAL SHARES.
PAR VALUE .... $1,000 EACH.
OFFICERS:
President .... CHARLES SEIBERT.
Vice President .... FREDERICK EVERT.
Treasurer .... C. HOEVELER.
Secretary .... J. C. DICKEN.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Seibert,	C. Hoeveler,
Frederick Evert,	John Bleicher,
Adam Becker,	C. P. Mugele,
William Mazet,	J. C. Dicken.
L. Schmidt.	

This Company has been organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Lumber, Mining and disposing of Coal, boring for and producing Oil, &c., upon their property, which they own in fee, consisting of 2,630 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Rawlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio RR., in Preston co., West Virginia, the land extending upon and along the Cheat river for five miles, and being well timbered. Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The titles to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect: it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.
The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., German Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving full particulars, may be seen. ja27 MWSTF

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
PITTSBURGH
Cloak and Mantilla Store,
No. 73 Market street
We are closing out our immense stock of Ladies' and Children's
WINTER CLOAKS,
preparatory to the opening of our Spring stock which will be ready by the first of March. Now is the time for any lady in want of garments, as we are selling from
25 TO 35 PER CENT. LOWER
than any other establishment in the city. Our stock is all fresh, new and novel, which must be cleared out to make room for the spring stock.
M. J. SPENCE.
ja27 73 Market street.

SELECTION OF
LAW BOOKS,
From the stock of DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.:

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.	$6 50
Sharswood's Blackstone, 2 vols.	10 00
Wendell's Blackstone, 4 vols.	12 00
Parson's Laws of Business; muslin, 3 00; sheep	3 50
Parson on Notes and Bills, 2 vols.	12 00
Parson on Contracts, 3 vols.	20 00
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols., last ed.	20 00
Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols.	22 50
Bishop's Criminal Law, 2 vols.	15 00
Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.	15 00
Wharton's Law Dictionary	7 50
Chitty on Pleadings 3 vols.	13 50
Chitty on Contracts	6 75
Linn's Analytical Index	6 00
Stephens on Pleading	3 00
Wharton's Criminal Law, 3 vols.	14 00
Wharton on Homicide	4 50
Wharton's Digest, 2 vols.	15 00
Wharton's Supplement to ditto	5 00
Vattel's Law of Nations	4 00
Byles on Bills	5 00
Broom's Legal Maxims	5 50
Smith's Landlord and Tenant	4 00
Wills on Circumstantial Evidence	3 00
Smith's Forms of Procedure	3 00
Devereaux's Kinne's Blackstone	4 00
Graydon's Forms	3 50
Purdon's Digest, last ed.	10 00
Purdon's Supplement to ditto	1 50
Binns's Justice	5 50

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
ja27 93 WOOD STREET.

CRANBERRIES.
50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
dec6 141 and 143 First street.

FOR RENT.

TO LET.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 265 Liberty street, occupied by Messrs. Watt & Wilson. Inquire of
R. P. JONES,
ja26-6t Of Jones & Laughlins.

TO LET—
A LOT OF GROUND,
Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 52 feet wide by 160 feet through. This Lot is very eligible for a CARRIAGE SHOP, BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1, 1866. Apply to
ja18-tf LYON, SHORB & CO.

FOR RENT.
Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing Store Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar; from April.
Several Rooms in second story front, of Lafayette Hall Building suitable for offices or sample rooms.
Two Rooms in second story, on Fourth street, near Wood, as above.
Also, a Photographic Gallery, on Fourth street near corner of Wood.
Possession of three of the small rooms can be given immediately. Apply to
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
ja12-tf 133 FOURTH STREET.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1866.
☞ BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000.)
Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1866.
When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash.
ja26-2WDAW H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

THE CHEAPEST BOARDING is at
NO. 2 SIXTH STREET,
where we sell a bowl of BEAN SOUP at 10c. Vegetable Soup at 10c per plate, at No. 2 Sixth street.
At the Baltimore Oyster and Eating House, No. 2 Sixth street, we will sell Meals at all hours. Shell Oysters at 25c per dozen.
ja26-2t R. M. BREWN, No. 2 Sixth st.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Dime Savings Institution.
NOVEMBER 30, 1865.
Published in conformity with the Charter.

LIABILITIES		
Due Depositors		$103,255 11
3 Per Cent. Dividend out of earnings for 6 mos. ending May 30	$2,868 13	
3 Per Cent. do. do. Nov. 30	2,593 64	5,461 77
Debts Payable		225 91
Profit and Loss		2,444 03
		$111,385 92
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages		$71,436 75
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's	$9,000	
Do. 10-40's	11,000	20,000 00
Cash		7,543 76
Bills Receivable		3,762 00
Pitts'h, Alleg'y and Manc'r R. W. Bonds		3,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds Pitts'h Branch Western Penna. R. R. Co		2,000 00
First Ward Alleg'y School Board Bonds		1,000 00
Accrued Interest on Securities		2,293 41
Office Fixtures		350 00
		$111,385 92

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Institution, and find the above statement to be correct.
S. H. HARTMAN,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
ja26-6t ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.

P. P. P. B.

This means POWERS' PATENT PERPETUAL BROOM. Its peculiarity, and wherein it differs from and excels all others, is that after your first outlay of $1 50, you have to spend only ten cents whenever a new Broom is required; and even this trifling expense can be avoided by planting, every season, a few hills of broom corn in your garden. Any person can refill the cone that holds the corn, and do it in ten minutes. You are your own broom-maker.
TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
can be saved every year to the State of Pennsylvania by the use of this Broom. IT IS SWEEPING THE COUNTRY LIKE WILD FIRE. Eleven States and vast numbers of counties have already been sold. Men are making from $10 to $20 per day in selling brooms. Others are making from $250 to $600 per month in selling county rights. Send stamp for circular, or call at my office, and I will prove the above by facts and figures.
FARMERS! MERCHANTS! MECHANICS!
Here is a chance to make $2,000 or $3,000 in the next three or four months. YOU can do what others are doing every day. NOW is your time. This State will soon be sold. Invest a few hundred dollars, and with a little energy and tact, it will soon return you five or ten to one.
IF YOU ARE AN "OLD FOGY," and believe there can be "no new thing under the sun," do not come. But if you are energetic and enterprising, I can put you in the way of doubling your money in twenty days.
☞ County and State Rights for sale.
J. N. WHIDDEN,
NO. 70 FIFTH STREET, (Chronicle Building,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
P. S.—SETH F. HANCHETT is our accredited Travelling Agent for Pennsylvania.
ja26 2t J. N. W.

TO THE LADIES.
GEORGE H. REED & CO.'S
LIQUID
DOMESTIC DYES,
WILL NOT FREEZE.
The constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of
FORTY SHADES, ALL LIQUIDS.
Which will recommend themselves to every one who has ever used Liquid Dyes for
Brilliancy of Color,
Simplicity of Use,
Certainty of Satisfaction
(Complete directions for use with every package.)
☞ USE THE BEST ARTICLE. ☜
See certificates from eminent Chemists on each package.
Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.
☞ Sold everywhere.
If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, and take no other kind.
GEORGE H. REED & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers.
For sale by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
corner of Wood and Second street,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
At manufacturers' prices. ja29-3mM THAS

HASHEESH,
HASHEESH, HASHEESH.
THE CELEBRATED
ORIENTAL VITALIZER,
AND
GENIAL NERVINE.
THE SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY of Boston, the only importers and manufacturers of the genuine Hasheesh Candy, now introduce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity a remedy which for ages has been known in eastern countries as the most potent for the cure of a multitude of diseases, and in the language of a celebrated Professor in the Calcutta Medical College, has for ages constituted the principal element in all the popular medicines among the Orientals.
The article now offered to the American public is the genuine Hasheesh Candy so vividly described by Bayard Taylor, and which for centuries has been the theme of poets and philosophers; but owing to its remarkable and uncertain influence on the mind when taken in the crude state, and the exaggerated accounts given of it by enthusiastic tourists, a degree of distrust has heretofore existed on the part of the people of this country, as to its practical benefit as a popular medicine—and perhaps nothing has had a greater tendency to increase this distrust on the part of the most intelligent of our people than the course recently pursued by a certain New York concern, by offering to the public an utterly worthless preparation under the deceptive name of Hasheesh Candy, and at the same time catering to the morbid curiosity on the part of thousands to witness its effects as described in the Count of Monte Cristo and other similar authorities.
In preparing the genuine Hasheesh Candy, the exhilerating properties of the crude Hasheesh are modified by chemical combinations, thus rendering it a safe, pleasant and certain cure for
Coughs, Colds,
Neuralgia,
Asthma,
Low Spirits,
Nervousness,
AND ALL
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
N. B. Beware of a worthless article under a similar name, and purchase none without the imprint of the Sylvan Orient Company, 151 Washington street, Boston, on each box. Price 50 cents and $1 per box.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania—Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClarran & Co., Pittsburgh.
ja23-MTH&S

10 TONS
CAUSTIC SODA,
10 TONS
SAL SODA.
Arriving and for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
ja19 83 WOOD STREET

ODONTO! ODONTO! ODONTO!
The "Odonto" has not its equal for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and purifying the Breath. It imparts a beautiful pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, not given by any other dentifrice.
R. E. SELLERS & Co., Agents,
d30-2m-eod Pittsburgh, Cor. 2d and Wood sts.

M. A. JONES & CO.,
(Successors to J. P. Scott,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES,
No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
SOLE AGENT
For Capt. E. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco o Louisville, Ky ja12-3mWAS

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES NAGGI, Agent,
1n19-T.TAS 112 Third street.

SUNDRIES—
500 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 do Hamburg Cheese;
30 sacks Dried Peaches, halves;
30 barrels New York Dried Apples;
50 do do White Beans;
30 do Eastern cultivated Cranberries;
25 do Kiln-dried Pearl Hominy;
20 do Missouri Fire Clay;
10 do Manganese;
30 casks Pearl Ash; for sale by
JNO. B. CANFIELD,
ja27 141 and 143 First street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.
The Proprietor of the AMERICAN STANDARD, published at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., will sell the good will, Types, Presses, and fixtures of this establishment to a good Republican capable of conducting a first-class Weekly Newspaper. It has a large and excellent subscription list,
SPLENDID JOB OFFICE,
And a patronage which will remit to an energetic business man $10,000 per annum clear of all expenses—the foreign advertising alone amounting to over $5,000 during a year, in Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh, exclusive of a valuable local advertising and job patronage.
It is located in one of the healthiest and most delightful country towns in Pennsylvania, in direct railroad communication with all the great Eastern and Western cities.
I am only induced to sell this establishment as my oil interests require so much of my time that I cannot give it the attention it requires.
The establishment is
WORTH $5,000,
but $4,000 will be taken if purchased within two months from this date. Address
J. W. BEAZELL,
ja26-3t Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa

FOR SALE—
THE STOCK AND INTERESTS
Of one of the best Millinery and Cloak establishments in Allegheny city, as the proprietor is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny P. O. ja18-2w

HIDES, &c., FOR SALE.
5,000 dry salted city butcher Hides;
1,200 green salted butcher Hides;
75,000 lbs Beef Cracklings;
50 bbls Tanners' Oil.
The highest price paid for Hides, Tallow and Grease.
JAMES A. HOLT, 18 Second street, between Main and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Storage can be had in cel ar and upper floors of store. [ja19-1m] J. A. H.

FOR SALE—
One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth, 32 inches, bottom 3 inches, width 12 feet, oak on each kake.
Also, 1 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 38 inches, with cabin.
For further particulars inquire at No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. ec61-tf

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of
GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
no14-tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE,
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 22 feet, 40 inches diameter; two flues, fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
je6-tf No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc24

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 18 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and is of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also, Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 10 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply,
STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
de18-tf Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

TO FARMERS,
Tobacco and Fruit Growers.
Your attention is called to the
EUREKA AMMONIATED
Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime
AND
Bradley's Patent
TOBACCO FERTILIZER,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
These Fertilizers are the cheapest, most reliable and convenient Manures ever manufactured insuring to the Farmer a large return for a small outlay, increasing the crops from forty to fifty per cent. In proof of this we submit the following analysis made by Prof. OTTO WUTH, of this city, with the accompanying letter:
Analysis of Phosphate made by Prof. Otto Wuth, for the Allegheny Fertilizer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 20, 1866:

Moisture		6.30
Carbonaceous Matter		25.82
Soluble in water.	Hydrate of Phosphoric Acid	13.58
	Lime, Magnesia, Per Oxyde of Iron	0.45
	Sulphate of Potash	1.22
	Sulphate of Ammonia	13.21
Difficult to disolve in water	Gypsum	36.47
Soluble in Acids.	Phosphoric Acid	2.16
	Lime, Magnesia, Per Oxyde of Iron	1.03
Insoluble in Acid	Sand and Clay	0.75
		100.

PITTSBURGH, January 20th, 1866.
ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY.
Gentlemen: Enclosed I send you the Analysis of your Eureka Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime. The immense value of the Super-Phosphate is well known to every Agriculturist; also the fact, that the different Fertilizers is always in proportion to the amount of Soluble Phosphoric Acid and Salts of Ammonia. The "Eureka" contains over four-fifths of its Phosphoric Acid in the soluble state, also, twelve per cent. of Sulphate of Ammonia, and a considerable quantity of organic matter of fermenting quality. It is obvious that a Fertilizer of such a composition cannot be surpassed, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to recommend your "Eureka" as the most reliable Fertilizer which has come to my knowledge.
Yours, respectfully, OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
corner of Third and Smithfield streets.
For pamphlets containing directions for use, address ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY, Box 1517, Pittsburgh, Pa., or 96 LIBERTY STREET.
ja18-3tawim-4tw

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL
Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.
Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and privat amilies or individuals, wanting their
LAUNDRY WORK
executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch will please leave their orders at the following places and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Pennock, Ball & Co.'s office, 31 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Leacock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate
no7-3m G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
CHARLES T. NEALE has been admitted to an interest in our firm, to date from 1st inst.
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1866. ja12-2w
H. WHITMORE........C. H. WOLFF........& J. DUFF.
T. H. LANE........C. T. NEALE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO. (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S
Pocket and Fruit Knives,
(Superior to the English.)
For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of
S. M. ORR,
dec1-1taw No. 37 Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.
Having returned, after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of
JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.
At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
no17-2taw3m WILLIAM FORREST.

USEFUL AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—CATLIN & FREESE'S improved
FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.
The best preparation yet discovered for Repairing broken articles, such as Glass, China, Crockery, Alabaster, Pearls, Ivory, Furniture, Leather, Marble, &c.
J. C. MATTERN, Druggist,
Smithfield and Third sts., Pittsburgh,
ja18-3meod Agent.

SYLVAN ORIENT
HASHEESH CANDY
recommended by high authority, and proved by the experience of thousands to be the best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Throat and Lung Diseases, and all derangements of the nervous system. 50c and $1 per box For sale by
ja24 2weod A. TORRENCE, 4th and Market st.

HASHEESH CANDY—The genuine
SYLVAN ORIENT HASHEESH CANDY,
for Coughs, Colds, Nervous Diseases, and difficulties of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50c and $1 per box. Just received by JOS. FLEMING,
ja25 2weod corner Diamond and Market st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Farm, one-half mile from Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and 28 from the city of Pittsburgh, containing 117 Acres, and underlaid with Coal, which is only a few rods from the Railroad. The coal will be sold with or without the surface. Soil good, well watered and timbered, with Dwelling House and Orchards of the choicest fruit—say 1,400 or 1,500 bearing trees, together with a Nursery of fruit trees and grape-vines. This property affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. For terms and particulars inquire of R. ORR, No. 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja27-1tw-fe3

RIVER BLACKSMITHS.

JAMES KENNEDY........L. B. KENNEDY.
KENNEDY & SON,
Blacksmiths,
NO. 28, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. ja6-3m

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND FIRE BRICK.
J. MESKIMEN,
Dealer in the best quality of Youghiogheny Coal and Connellsville Coke, Fire Brick, Circular Cupalo Brick Tile of all sizes. Families and others furnished with Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, in either city at the lowest rates. Personal attention given to the Western trade. Cars loaded on short notice. Office and Coal Depot, No. 650 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja25-3t

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
63 Market street.
dec22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
No. 122 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS for the best selling book now published. "Thrilling Stories of the Great Rebellion." Comprising heroic adventures and hair-breadth escapes of soldiers, scouts, spies and refugees; daring exploits of smugglers, guerrillas, desperadoes and others: tales of loyal and disloyal women; stories of the negro, &c., &c., with incidents of fun and merriment in camp and field. By Lieut. Col. Charles S. Greene, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors. Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered. CHARLES S. GREENE & CO., Publishers, No. 134 South Third street, Philadelphia. ja25-6t

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$150 PER MONTH, to sell the improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, braid, bind, gather, quilt, and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every Machine is warranted three years. For terms address or call on C. BOWERS & CO.,
Reception Rooms, No. 255 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. ja22-2w

I WANT TO RENT
OR BUY FOR CASH, A
Small but Comfortable Dwelling.
Possession desired during February or March.
ja17-tf T. W. MYERS, 36 Wood st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
BRONZE LAMPS,
GILT LAMPS,
BOHEMIAN LAMPS,
STUDENT LAMPS,
FRENCH LAMPS
For the Holidays, at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
dec15

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES P. TANNER,
No 56 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's
BOOTS,
BALMORALS,
POLANDERS, &c.
BUFFALOES,
ARCTIC GAITERS and
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
BUSKINS, &c.
Which will be sold by the case or dozen, at a small profit.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
J. P. TANNER,
dec22-3m 56 Wood street.

NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
PURE, FRESH, and TASTELESS.
THE SUREST REMEDY FOR
COUGHS & COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
General Debility,
Emaciation
AND
No brand of Oil so fully merits the appreciation and patronage of the public, possessing as it does, every requisite of purity, freshness, sweetness, cheapness and uniformity of preparation.
Sold wholesale in this city by
WOODSIDE & WALLACE,
No. 37 WOOD STREET,
And the Proprietor,
CHARLES W. NOLEN,
ja23-3m No. 123 S. Front st., Philadelphia.

House Furnishing Emporium
AT No. 124 WOOD STREET,
(Five doors above Fifth street, south side,)
You will find all or nearly all you can ask for or think of, pertaining to
THOROUGH HOUSE FURNISHING,
such as
METAL GOODS.
Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Claw Tongs, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels, Brass Coal Hods, Gas Stoves, Fire Irons and Stands.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Hatchets, Hammers, Cleavers, Carvers and Forks, Cook Forks, Cook Knives, cod and in pairs.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Communion Sets, Wine Sets, Plated Urns, Napkin Rings, Plated Mugs, Butter Dishes, Fruit Baskets, Butter Knives, Plated Cups, Plated Ladles, Plated Knives, Plated Forks, Plated Nut Picks, Plated Nut Crackers, Plated Call Bells, Plated Tea Bells, Plated Dinner Bells, Plated Spoons.
SHEET IRON WARE.
Stove Pipe, Ash Pans, Bake Pans, Frying Pans.
WOODEN WARE.
Ironing Tables, Ladders, Steps, Washing Benches, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Hampers, Meat Safes, Cheese Covers, Spades, Spoons, Prints, Bread Boxes, Cake Boxes, Cracker Boxes, Cheese Boxes, Lunch Boxes, Nested Boxes, Pat. and Com. Churns, Butter Bowls, Book Shelves, Walnut Brackets, Breast Boards, Vest Boards, Shirt Boards, Sleeve Boards, Skirt Boards, Stocking Frames, Towel Racks, Clothes Horses.
BRITANIA WARE.
Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Castors, Dinner Castors, Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Desert Spoons, Cups, Candlesticks, Pocket Flasks, Ladles.
WILLOW WARE.
Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Fancy Baskets, Flower Baskets, Traveling Baskets Traveling Flasks, Spoons.
WIRE GOODS.
Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Squirrel Cages, Mouse Cages, Fenders, Brass Wire Seives, Silver Wire Sieves, Hair Seives, Common Seives, Ash Lifters, Screens, Skewers, Toasting Forks, Egg Whip, Rat Traps, Mice Traps, Corn Poppers, Wash Stands.
BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.
Bath Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Crumb Brushes, Horse Brushes, Carriage Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Stove Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Feather Dusters, Split Brooms, Cane Brooms, Corn Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Mops.
TOILET ARTICLES.
Jewel Caskets, Glove Boxes, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Crimping Scissors, Toilet Ware, Ladies' Fine Dressing Cases, Gent's Fine Dressing Cases, Glove Stretchers, Sponges, Shaving Apparatus, Combs.
LAMPS, &c.
Stable Lanterns, Dark Lanterns, Police Lanterns, Pocket Lanterns, Miners' Lamps, House Lamps, Wax Tapers.
NOVELTY, VARIETY & UTILITY.
Cook Scales, Counter Scales, Balances, Boot Jacks, Foot Scrapers, Joint Hooks, Clothes Line Hooks, Clothes Hooks, Wardropes, Nails and Spikes, Dumb Bells, Quartz, Cork Screws, Glass.
HOT WEATHER GOODS.
Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Wine Coolers, Filters, Ice Pitchers, Ale and Beer Coolers, Brass and Wood fawcetts, Whistling Bungs, Ice Cream Freezers.
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Grind Stones, Whet Stones, Silver Soap, Silver Sand Wine Setts, Chinese Gongs, Games, Writing Desks Ladies' Skates, Gents' Skates, Door Mats, Table Mats Cash Boxes, Deed Boxes, Bathing Aparatus, Child's Baths, Bed Cords, Twines, Clothes Lines, Napkin Rings, Rubber Spittoons, Brass Spittoons, Japan'd Tin Spittoons, Axe Handles, Hatchet Handles, Hammer Handles, Glue Pots, Carpet sacks, Tape Lines, Rules, Yard Sticks, Sausage Stuffers, Stove Lid Lifters, Patent Carpet Sweeper, Picture Buttons, Foot Warmers, &c.
KITCHEN WARE.
Gridirons, Coffee Pot Stands, Sad Iron Stands, Wash Kettles, Wash Boilers, Pudding Pans, Dish Pans, Pie Pans, Pound Cake Pans, Jelly Cake Pans, Butter Kettles, Coffee Pots, Strainers, Tea Kettles, Soup Tureens, Nutmeg Graters, Horseradish Graters, Water Buckets, Milk Buckets, Fruit Cans, Funnels, Sauce Pans, Skimmers, Pot Covers, Dippers, Tin Cups, Coffee Roasters, Coffee Mills, Farina Boilers, Rice Moulds, Jelly Moulds, Tea Canisters, Coffee Canisters, Dinner Bells Tea Bells, Call Bells, Meat Saws Plate Warmers, Tumbler Drainers. Bath Brick.
IMPLEMENTS.
Spades, Hoes, Garden Rakes.
The finest assortment of Parlor Coal Hods and Vases in the city.
Brown's Baby Tender, the greatest invention of the age.
Do not forget the name and number, 124 Wood street, 5 doors above Fifth street.
W. W. BRADSHAW.
Call or send for a catalogue. no8

ROSIN AND TAR.
500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap makers' use.
500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by
W. S. BATCHELDER,
ja9 19 Irwin street.

WHEAT—
Michigan Amber and Club Wheat in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
dec16 357 Liberty street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—TO SELL—An interest in a Rolling Mill. Address MANUFACTURER, Commercial office. ja26-6t

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED.—A Furnished ROOM, with or without board. Address, stating terms, &c., J. L. C., Commercial office. ja26-2t

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A young man of good address and steady habits, desires a situation. Is quick and correct at figures, and has a fair knowledge of Book-keeping. Address E. W. JONES, Pittsburgh Postoffice. ja26-2t

WANTED—A PARTNER.

WANTED—A Partner, with a small capital, to engage in a business already established in this city, and paying large profits. None need apply unless competent to do office business. References required. Address, "J. A. B." Pittsburgh P. O. ja26-2t

WANTED—A Business Partner in a profitably established manufacturing business. Address Box 282, Buchanan P. O., Allegheny county, Pa. ja25 3t

WANTED—A WAREHOUSE.

WANTED—A large Warehouse for a term of years, to be used for manufacturing purposes. Address G. H. W. Commercial office. ja19-2w

WANTED—AX GRINDERS.

WANTED—Ax Grinders and Polishers, for which the highest price will be paid. Address for one week, to
H. WHITE SONS,
ja5-3w Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED.—TO RENT—A House containing nine to twelve rooms, suitable for boarding house. Address JOHN HANNAN, at this office, giving location and where owner may be seen. ja23 tf

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—To dispose of one-half interest in valuable Oil Property, lying adjacent to Green river in Kentucky, and immediately surrounded by producing wells. The land consists of 190 acres in fee simple, and leases upon about 1,200 acres more. The property would be valuable to add to a large company's properties, or would be sufficient basis for separate organization. A liberal charter from State of Kentucky goes with the property. Address H, Commercial office, Pittsburgh. dec1-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED — Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia. Pa. oc24-d&w3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as the firm of A. H. Harvey & Co., in the Barge and Lumber business, on Herr's Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the company will be settled by any of the members of the firm, at the office of the company, on Herr's Island, or at the office of Beckham & Long, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny city. All persons indebted to said firm will please make settlement, and those having claims against the firm will present them for payment.
A. H. HARVEY,
H. McNEILL,
FRANKLIN OSBURN.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1866. ja26-tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership between JOHN ROBSON, ROBERT CAMPBELL and WILLIAM WOODS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d day of January, 1866, so far as relates to the said William Woods. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same, discharged by said ROBSON & CAMPBELL, who will continue the business of the late firm, under the name and style of ROBSON & CAMPBELL.
JOHN ROBSON,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM WOODS.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS of the above firm, I cheerfully recommend Robson & Campbell to my friends and patrons.
ja26-1w WM. WOODS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned, under the style of Geo. B. Jones & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1, 1866. The business of the old firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 141 Water street.
GEO. B. JONES,
HENRY E. CAMPE,
OLIVER B. JONES.

HAVING SOLD OUR INTEREST in the firm of Geo. B. Jones & Co. to Edward Moye and G. Stengel, we would cheerfully recommend our successors, Campe, Moye & Co., to our former patrons and the public generally.
GEO. B. JONES,
OLIVER B. JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED having associated themselves under the style of Campe, Moye & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the old firm.
EDWARD MOYE,
HENRY E. CAMPE,
ja24 1m GOEFFREY STENGEL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Bissell & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1866, by the withdrawal of Charles S. Bissell. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once, and those having claims against said firm will please present them for payment at the old stand, No. 235 Liberty street, where the business will be continued by F. S. Bissell, under the same style as heretofore.
CHARLES S. BISSELL,
FRANK S. BISSELL.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FOUNDRY business I cheerfully recommend my successor to my friends and patrons.
ja25-1w CHARLES S. BISSELL.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Ward, James Ward, Jr., and William Ward Jr., under the name and style of JAMES WARD & CO., is this day dissolved, James Ward, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of William Ward and William Ward, Jr. All business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES WARD & CO.
WILLIAM WARD,
JAMES WARD JR.,
WM. WARD, JR.
FALCON IRON WORKS, NILES, O., Dec. 9, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
James Ward Jr., of Niles, Ohio, and William H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day associated themselves together under the name of JAMES WARD & CO., for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of iron in all its various branches at the well known
FALCON IRON WORKS,
Niles, Trumbull County, O.
The reputation of these works for making the best quality of Iron, Nails, &c., being so well established, we will say to the community that we shall endeavor to keep up the reputation and merit their patronage.
JAMES WARD, JR.
WILLIAM H. BROWN.
FALCON IRON WORKS, NILES, O., Dec. 9, 1865.
ja15-2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. JONES & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
MICHAEL JONES,
JAMES T. BRADY.
In retiring from business I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.
MICHAEL JONES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the General Banking Business.
JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Successors to S. Jones & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja3-1m

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Wilson, Carr & Co., in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by its successor, Carr, McCandless & Co.
JOHN A. WILSON,
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

ON RETIRING FINALLY FROM the Dry Goods Business in Pittsburgh, the undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the trade for their continued support and confidence througout his twenty-seven years connection with it. He takes pleasure in bespeaking for his past associates and successors, Carr, McCandless & Co., a continuance of the favors heretofore so freely bestowed, and of which they are eminently worthy.
JOHN A. WILSON.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day associated together, under the name of Carr, McCandless & Co., for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Dry Goods Business at the Old Stand, No. 94 Wood street. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1:30t

TIONESTA OIL AND
Barrel Manufacturing Co.
CAPITAL .... $100,000.
SHARES .... $1 each.
President .... JOHN GRAZIER.
Secretary .... A. N. McGONIGLE.
Treasurer .... WM. DOUGLAS.
This Company have 3½ acres of Land, situated in the Borough of Tionesta, on which is a Barrel Factory with Engine and Machinery complete for making barrels on a large scale, including the necessary Buildings for the same. The capacity is 150 barrels per day, and may be increased to 300 barrels. The present cost of making Barrels at the Factory is $2 30, and they sell at from $3 25 to $3 50 each.
The Company has also one hundred and eighty (180) acres of land which they own in fee, about four (4) miles from the Allegheny river. Near these lands are some four (4) or six (6) wells going down, and should they develope favorably it will be of great value to the property.
The Railroad from Irvine to Oil City passes within one-quarter mile of this property, bringing their Barrels into a market in the best Oil producing regions.
Persons wishing to invest safely can at a glance see the advantages which this Company has over many others.
BOOKS NOW OPEN at the office of
JACOB GLOSSER,
NO. 115 FOURTH STREET,
ja24-6t Pittsburgh.

SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE.
SNOWDON & WILKINS'S
Patent Smoke Preventer,
The attention of those using steam boilers is respectfully directed to the above apparatus, which is in successful operation in several places in the city and environs. Its objects are to prevent smoke and economize fuel. That it does so we have the testimony of some of the most practical and scientific gentlemen of the city. (See circulars), and we invite those interested to call on Messrs. Davis & Phillips, Brass Founders, No. 110 Water street, Zug & Co.'s Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Moorhead & Co.'s Soho Iron Works, and judge for themselves. As we are largely increasing our facilities for manufacturing the instrument, which is very simple, easily managed, and not likely to get out of repair, we hope to be able to supply the demand. All orders left with Messrs. DAVIS & PHILLIPS, No. 110 Water street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Terms easy.
de28-1m SNOWDON & WILKINS.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
71 136 Wood street.

NOTICES.

☞ THE NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Stockholders of the DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at Temperance Hall, in third story, over Dollar Savings Bank, Fourth street, near Market, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested, that the necessary steps may be taken to tube and pump the Well as soon as the weather may permit.
ja25-6t BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

OFFICE OF PITTSB'H AND MCKEESPORT CAR CO., PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1866.
☞ AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Wood street, Pittsburgh. An election of Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the same time.
ja25-td THEODORE WOODS, Clerk.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., January 22d, 1866.
☞ ELECTION.
An election for Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on
TUESDAY, February 6th, 1866,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja24-2w JAMES COLLORD, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK AND TIONESTA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—at a special meeting of the Stockholders held January 6, 1866, pursuant to call, an assessment of $1 00 per share on the Capital Stock of said Company was made, payable in instalments, of which the first instalment of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE is due, and payable to me February 1st, 1866. J. C. YOUNG,
ja23 5t Treasurer.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNA. RR. Co., Philadelphia, January 22, 1866.
☞ AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at No. 238 South Third st., Philadelphia.
An election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
ja22-td JOSEPH LESLEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the part of the Fisher Farm lying on the west side of Little Beaver Creek, Columbiana county, Ohio, is surveyed into ACRE LOTS, and is OFFERED FOR SALE, on reasonable terms. The location will commend itself as one of the most favorable sites for boring for oil, being near Island Run, and lying adjacent to lands of Glasgow Oil Company, north side. Purchasers can see the land by calling on M. P. MARQUIS, at Darragh's Boarding House, at mouth of Island Run, or addressing him at Postoffice, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds, due February 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. PAGE, JR.,
ja18-3awtd Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to
RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS
through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tionesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be reshipped to the above ports without additional charges, from the original bill of lading.
PARKER & CASTLE.
OIL CITY, November 10, 1865

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that 1947 shares stock of the Mass Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors. JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL.

FEMALE EDUCATION.
The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on the 1st of FEBRUARY next, Diamond street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can be admitted.

THE SECOND SESSION OF
PROF. R. S. ROBB'S
(formerly Wakeham's) Select School will commence
MONDAY, February 5th, 1866.
School Room on the East Common, Allegheny.
ja16 3m

THE
WEST CHESTER ACADEMY
AND
MILITARY INSTITUTE.
The second term of the Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of FEBRUARY, and closes on the 28th June next.
Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or college. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by ten gentlemen of ability, taste and experience.
Having purchased the large and commodious school property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military Department, though at present very efficient and prosperous, will be abandoned.
For catalogues apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24-1m at West Chester, Penna.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY
Will resume its duties JANUARY 11, 1866, CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA. This Academy affords the most thorough Classical, Scientific, Mathematical, and Military Instruction. The Accommodations are ample, the Discipline efficient. Young Men desiring to enter the Academy as Cadets can obtain Circulars by applying to
COL. THEODORE HYATT,
President P. M. A.,
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
ja1-tfbl

BREWERS.

H. DARLINGTON, J. M. CARSON, W. STEAR
WHEELING BREWERY.
MALT,
MALT,
MALT
30,000 bushels Prime Spring and Fall BARLEY MALT, for sale at the lowest market rates, by
H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
(Successors to George W. Smith,)
Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Port Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
ja10-3m WHEELING, W. V

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER........JAS. M'KA
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewer
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES.

GEO. W. HAHN........GEO. D. RIDDLE
HAHN & RIDDLE,
Wholesale Grocers.
No. 20 Diamond,
dec19-3m ALLEGHENY, PA.

25,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED PEACHES, halves and quarters;
15,000 HOOP POLES;
NEW BACON, LARD AND LARD OIL;
In store and for sale at
COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,
ja25 12 Smithfield street.

353 BAGS COFFEE, prime to choice;
50 bbls Jersey City Syrup;
To arrive and for sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
ja17 242 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

FISH—
5 tons Codfish, Grand Bank;
50 hf bbls No. 2 large Mackerel;
100 boxes No. 1 Herring;
100 boxes Scaled do;
25 bbls Shore Mackerel, No. 1;
20 qr. bbls Shore do do;
25 hf bbls Bay do No. 2.
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
ja24 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin st.

KERR & EMERY.
1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 bbls Roll Butter;
8 " Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Onions;
40 kegs Lard;
20 dressed Hogs;
Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. ja6

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF
25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams.
25,000 " Dried Beef.
50,000 " Bacon Sides.
75,000 " " Shoulders.
Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
dec11 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar,
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup, together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my28 141 and 143 Water street.

LIVERPOOL SALT.
50 bags for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
ja24 221 and 223 Liberty street.

SARDINES—
6 cases halves and quarters;
WINE VINEGAR—3 puncheons imported Wine Vinegar, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
ja24 221 and 223 Liberty street.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detecting Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Gauge. Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES NAGGI,
my2-1y-M,WAF Agent for the above. 112 Third

POTATOES.—
200 barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 barrels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
ja3 141 and 143 First street.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
3 " Eggs;
3,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

The Christian's Assurance of Acceptance with God.

A Lecture-Room Talk, Delivered in the Vestry of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Henry Ward Beecher.

I hold in my hand a letter that I have received, that I read:—

MR. BEECHER,—Do you think it is our privilege as Christians to have an abiding assurance of our acceptance? At the age of eight years I united with the church. From that time the life to come has been uppermost in my mind; and to be fitted for that life, the strongest desire of my heart. At that time, and through most of my childhood, I enjoyed assurance; but gradually fears that I might be deceived troubled me exceedingly. I have never felt to give up my hope; but it has not been as firm as it ought to be—an anchor sure and steadfast to my soul. At times my fears and doubts are so great as to almost unfit me for the duties of life. How can I be delivered from them? I pray God that you may be able to teach me, lest I be found at last among the fearful ones without the gates of the New Jerusalem.

ONE WHO LONGS TO KNOW THAT SHE WILL AWAKE IN THE RESURRECTION MORNING IN THE LIKENESS OF CHRIST.

This letter gives evidence as coming from a person that is very deeply religious. It is simple and sincere; and, as it covers a ground on which thousands stand, I may perhaps meet a general want by expending on this partitioner's request some time and remarks.

In the first place, what is precisely that after which she and others like her are feeling? I understand it to be such a conviction of personal interest in Christ as shall give rest, if not joy. What she means by "assurance of acceptance" then, is a conviction that she has such a permanent relation with the Lord Jesus Christ as will result in her guidance through life, in her support in death, and in her salvation in the world to come. And the question arises, may one have the assurance, may one have the certainty, of being saved by-and-by?

Well, as it respects certainty, all that one wants for certainty is to have that which is a comforting conviction. It may be certain, or it may be not; but it amounts to the same thing, so far as the feeling is concerned, if one has a conviction which dispels fear, buoys up hope, and produces peace or joy.

Is there, then, any provision in the truth of the Gospel, on which one may rely in this regard? I do not see how any one can read the life of Christ, and the history of his discourses to his disciples, and have any doubt on that subject. To me it is clear as the noonday sun. It seems to me that my children have as much reason to doubt whether my house is to be their home as long as they live as the disciples of Christ had to doubt that their condition ran through this life, and took hold of the life that is to come.

The next question that arises is this: Is there no argument of fear and doubt in the New Testament? Yes. "Let us," says the apostle, "labor to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the example of unbelief." There is an argument of fear, but is it to be a paralyzing, chronic fear? Is it to be anything more than a motive for us to make our calling and election sure? There is a kind of fear which spreads over the soul like a mist and fog. It neither rains nor is dispelled. Day and night it wraps the soul in its chilling and visionless embrace. That is a very disastrous form of fear. It is low, annoying, deadening. There is another kind which is like a sharp rain storm in summer. A great deal of thunder and lightning comes with it, but it soon passes away, and everything is better for it. This kind of fear, instead of being deadening and paralyzing, is quickening and vitalizing, and brings a man to see how important it is that he should examine his ground and know that he stands. It is a kind of fear which, so far from being injurious, is to the last degree salutary.

While, then, there is in the Gospel a recognition of the function of the fear, it is also taught that with it, and in part by it, we are to come to a state in which we have an abiding confidence that our souls shall be saved through the Lord Jesus Christ. So much for the groundwork.

Now, the question comes up, may I attain to this assurance? This depends upon two grand elements. First, it depends upon the teaching to which one has been subject. Secondly, it depends upon one's peculiar personal disposition.

You are aware how different ministers are, not by a difference of the truths which they preach, but by a difference of the emphasis that they put upon truths. One minister is a man of great conscience. He is not without benevolence, and he is not without sympathy; but these are decidedly secondary in his nature. Conscience, in the sense of authority and government, predominates in him. In the Word of God, all through, he sees government, divine authority, divine headship. And when he teaches, his mind runs through those topics. He insists upon the law. He says that God is a consuming fire twenty-five times a year, and twice in a year that God is love. He emphasises those parts of the Gospel which appeal to fear.

Now, when one has been brought up under instruction like that, and is constitutionally fearing, it seems almost impossible but that he should be in constant doubt and apprehension. I have in my mind a venerated minister of Christ, who did great good in his life, but who saw the shady side of hope. And when there came to him persons in an elated state of mind, thinking that they were converted, he always said: "My child, take care! it is an awful thing to be deceived." He put them right back on the ground of fear again. And if it had not been that he had common sense, so that he supplemented these warnings with instructions that amounted to a correction of them, he would have driven young Christians into despair or indifference.

I know how it was with me in this regard. Had it not been for my buoyant temperment, I could not have gone through what I did during my early years in my father's house without being driven into despair. I had a vivid imagination, that caught and unduly colored truths when they were presented to it; and the sense of infinity, the outreaching, unrolling, endlessness of eternity, and the thought that it all balanced on a single volition, have at times whelmed me, if not in despair, yet in discouragement.

Now, if a man has been brought up under a minister in whose teaching fear was foremost, and love and hope was secondary, I should expect that all his life he would be enveloped in doubts and forebodings. And in conference and prayer meetings you will hear persons who have been brought up under such ministers say, "My brethren, I have my belief and hopes; but my doubts and fears are more than these." And that term doubts and fears has almost passed into the phraseology of Christian life. It is almost thought that no religious experience is complete which has not doubts and fears. A person that does not talk about doubts and fears is not supposed to have had deep heart work. I admit that there is an experience of doubt, and a work of fear. I am censuring the idea that persons must have them in order to be true Christians.

Then there are views presented of God rather than of Christ, which incline men to apprehensiveness rather than trust. If God be represented as an administrator of government; if God be represented as a governor or king that watches his law with jealous guardianship, and looks upon men as secondary thereto, then, although there may not be much work of fear, there is the hidding of that other view of God from which confidence springs. It is the glory of God shining in the face of Christ Jesus that enkindles in the regenerated soul the hope of salvation. For, although confidence may come from constitutional hopefulness, after all, that which is to be an anchor of the soul, sure and steadfast, must spring from what God is, and not from what you are. A man that learns to measure himself by the law of love, and then looks at himself, cannot but feel every day of his life that he is utterly sinful before God. He must lay his hand on his mouth, and his mouth in the dust, and cry, "Unclean! unclean! God be merciful to me a sinner." If a man looks at himself always, I do not see how he can be very hopeful or confident. Confidence comes from Christ; and where a man looks at Christ, I do not see how he can have doubt or fear.

I might go on to show that the intensifying of the penalties of the law of God has an injurious effect upon the mind—particularly in the case of those who have imaginations of a certain kind—material imaginations, if I may so say; for it seems to me that imaginations may work upward toward spiritual elements. I have seen a great many persons whose imaginations seized hold of certain texts, or truths derivable from texts, and became, as I cannot but think, morbid upon them. Take persons who have been taught that they are in danger of grieving the Holy Ghost. That is a very serious and solemn truth; but it may be preached so that a person who has not much of the faculty of reason shall get it so fixed in his imagination as to revolve around about that one thing more than around the whole throne and government of God. Eternity and future punishment have hitherto been represented by material symbols, and they may be effected by these symbols that it shall seem impossible to detach one from them.

I recollect a minister that came to our house when I was a boy. He was one of those men that seemed to think that religious impressions were beneficial just in proportion as they make children cry—and it was as easy to make me cry as to make a tree rain after a shower by shaking it. He used to talk with us children on the subject of religion, and he told me some hobgoblin stories about bad boys. And oh, they were the naughtiest, the wickedest boys that ever lived! He told how a bad boy got sick, how he saw the devil coming after him, and how he cried, "Oh mother! mother! there is the devil! There, he is as far as the onion bed! There, he is inside the door!" I saw forty devils in the air. I dreamed of them. I did not shake off the feeling of terror which that conversation produced on my mind for years. I used to suffer terribly on account of it, but I did not see that I was any better able to resist temptation. I did not put forth any greater efforts to avoid those evils that are incident to boyhood. I was just as likely to get mad and thrash my younger brothers. When I was sent to mill with instructions to come right home again, I was just as likely to linger by the way, I was just as likely to do work by eye-service. I do not recollect that frightening me by telling me about the devil ever did me any good, though it caused me a great deal of suffering.

Now, there may be such a way of representing the realm of malign spirits and the penal sufferings of the other world as shall brace up the conscience; as shall, acting co-ordinately with hope and trust, make a much more powerful moral impression than either of them can alone. But this one-sided, materialistic way of representing these things, often gives a set to the imagination which will torment persons all their life long. And I do not see how such persons can have an assurance of hope in Christ Jesus. So much for men's dependence for assurance of hope on the instructions of those whose influence they are under.

The disposition has very much to do with it. There are persons that can do otherwise than hope; and after they have once resolved that they will live a christian life, it never enters their head that they are going to do anything else, or that there can be but one result. They say: "If a man comes to me, I will not cast him out; and when I get to Christ He will not cast me out." They consider it a settled thing. It may be presumptuous sometimes; but when persons are soundly converted it is not. Then it is eminently gospel like. A man says to his creditor, "I owe you a debt, and I am unable to pay it. You hold my note. It lies against my industry. I do not see how I am going to get along." "Well," says the creditor, "I will cancel that debt;" and he takes the note, and dashes his pen across it, and hands it to the man. And you cannot persuade the man that he any longer owes the debt. He knows that it is cancelled, and that is the end of it. Now a man says, "I owe Christ a debt, and could not pay it; and Christ has cancelled it, and it cannot stand against me any longer." And he acts as if he really believed that it was cancelled. And is not that sensible? Is not that Christian? Another man says, "I should like to do just so, but I cannot. I do not know what is the reason. Sometimes when I go to the prayer meetings and sing sweet Christian hymns, and hear the brethren pray, I get lifted into this joyful experience; but, I do not know why, the next morning I feel worse than I did before." There are a great many persons who are of a vine-like nature, and who depend for their religious support on the influences that are exerted upon them by stronger Christians. And when they are left to themselves, they are like vines that, having fallen, are trailing on the ground.

Many persons do not know how to feed themselves spiritually. When food is presented to them by others, they see it, and are nourished by it; but the moment others cease to present it to them, they cease to perceive it and to be benefitted by it. They have not the power to minister it to themselves. They are unable without help to gain these views; and failing to have the views, they fail to have that experience of peace which is the result of them.

There are persons whose conscience is morbidly sensitive, and is a stern, relentless, inexorable critic. I have known persons that were all the time before the judgment-seat of their own moral sense, and that were so busy finding fault with themselves that they had not much time to think about the Savior. I have seen persons that spent so much time looking down, and in, and examining their motives, that they had not much leisure to think of Christ, and his wonderful provision of grace for sinners.

Then, a great deal of spiritual darkness and doubt is the result of physical causes. I know persons that in health are always confident, and that when they are unwell are always despondying. I recollect the case of a lady, about thirteen years of age, who was a light and pattern in the church to which she belonged, who had labored for the oncoming of religion till her devotedness was a theme of admiration among the brethren, and who, just as the work of grace broke out with triumphant power, was seized with evil experiences. The devil would not let her pray. She was in the greatest distress of mind night and day. She wanted to curse God. It was a horrible struggle. Word was sent to me, and I went to see her. I questioned her, and found that she had been laboring out of all measure, and had overtaxed her brain and nervous system, and I suspected that from reaction the chest, the heart, the circulation, everything about her, was affected. And the more I talked to her the more I was satisfied, first that she was a Christian; and, secondly, that physical reasons would account for these phenomeno. I therefore—without attempting to contradict the actuality of her experience; for that would have destroyed her confidence in me—said to her: "Have you faith enough in my judgement to take my prescription?" She said she had. "Will you follow it?" She said she would. "Do you before God solemnly pledge yourself to do the things that I command you?" She said she would. "Then I command yot not to go before I give you permission, to another meeting; and to do as much physical work as you can at home." I gave her minute directions about her rest and diet, and said, "I forbid you to open your Bible, or speak one word of prayer till I give you permission." She shuddered. Said I, "It does not concern you. You are under my care and I am responsible for any evil consequences that may result from your obedience to my commands; and I put you on your consience." I knew that conscience was a strong point in her nature. She was to walk out of doors every day, and pay particular attention to her diet, and take charge of her household affairs regularly. Provision was thus made for the diversion and wholesome occupation of her mind, and her restoration to health. I heard from her every day, but did not go to see her. In about a week she became rested, she began to have a natural tone of system, her digestion came back, she slept regularly again, all her unfavorable symptoms disappeared; and at last she sent me a note, saying, "Come quick I shall break my promise. I must pray." "Well," said I, "pray then." And she did not have any more trouble with the devil, and did not want to curse God any more. The moment she was rested, all those terrors that afflicted her went away of themselves. The simple fact of her being in health of body and mind saved her from any further distress.

Now, there are a great many persons who are in this or a similar condition. It is more apt to be women than men. For the nervous system of woman is subject to a greater amount of dilapidation, and weakness, and strain than that of man. Women are less robust than men. They are more shut up. They are placed, more than men are, who knock about out of doors, in circumstances where persons of strong and sensitive natures are likely to be carried into morbid excesses. And among women it is not unusual to find cases like that of the person who wrote this letter. I refer particularly to the state of mind which is indicated by the part of her letter where she says, "From the age of eight years the life to come has been uppermost in my mind, and, to be fitted for that life the strongest desire of my heart." There I find this prominent desire to be fixed. I have no doubt whatever about it. And I say to this woman, "You have been under the influence of inordinate preaching of the terror of the law of God; or you have been under the influence of the preaching of the amplitude of the divine mercy and love; or else you are, by reason of sickness, in a morbid state of mind." For any person that with a consciousness of being a sinner, has gone to Christ and reposed trust in Him has no occasion, in circumstances such as this woman seems to be in, to draw back a moment from that confidence which we are permitted to have. When once we trust in God, He takes charge of our souls, that we trust Him to the end.

Ah! if I were starting from Europe, and a friend should come to me and say, "My only child, my daughter, is going to America, and she is all alone on the ship; will you take charge of her during the voyage?" I should be sensibly touched by his confidence. And aside from my attachment to the child (if I had known her and loved her), and my regard for her parents, do you suppose I would suffer my oversight of her to intermit, though I might be in need of rest and sleep, and though I might be sick and require attention myself? Would I not night and day carry that charge to see that her wants were all supplied, and that no accident befell her? And could I live if, by any fault of mine, she walked too near the perilous edge, and fell overboard, and was whelmed in the tide and lost? How could I ever look my friend in the face again?

Now, when God has put his children in the arms of the Lord Jesus Christ, that he may carry them across this perilous voyage of life, and land them safe in heaven; and when Christ has promised to present them pure and spotless before the Throne, do you suppose He, under whose feet is all power, will fail to fulfil His promise, and to perform what He has undertaken? If there was nothing but ourselves, we might fear; but as long as we have the amplitude, the fidelity, the tenderness, and the love of Christ, we have that which is more than a match for our sin. As long as we have a government of grace; as long as we have the provision of God's providence; as long as all things in heaven and on earth are for the salvation of God's people, why should we doubt? Doubt yourself as much as you have a mind to; but do not doubt Christ. If you say, "I do not know why He should save me; I am not worthy to be saved," that is a fact, you are not. If you say, "I do not think I have a right to look to Him for salvation; I have not done anything that should give me a claim on Him for so great a blessing," that is true, you have not. It is not because you deserve divine mercies that you have a right to expect them.

I take a dozen beggar-boys out of the street and they say, "I do not know why you should like me: I am unlovely, and there is nothing attractive about me." That is so. You are homely as sin; and I take you that you may become lovely. "But I am filthy and ragged." Yes, you are; and I take you that you may be washed and clothed. "But I am stupid and ignorant." So you are; and I take you to educate you. "But I am full of all manner of wickedness." I know that; and it is because you are so wicked that I am determined, if I can, to rescue you from the devil. I take you because you are such unmitigated urchins, to give you a better chance in the world.

Now, Christ does not take us because we are so pure, and sweet, and virtuous, and lovely. He takes us because he cannot bear to see a soul that is destined to immortality less than high and noble; and because he means to make us what he would have us to be, he sends us to school. "They that are well," he tells us, "need not a physician; but they that are sick." If you are sick, and will accept him for your physician, he will cure you.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space, at the above-named exhibition, until the 1st of March next, having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all Engineers, Miners, owners of Mines, Agricultural and Mineral Producers, Inventors and Agents, or Assignees of Inventors, are therefore respectfully urged to forward to this Agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in, or having control of, useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms, which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted, will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents, will be furnished by the undersigned, to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
U. S. Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
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Tickets for sale at the principal Music and Drug Stores. No reserved seats.

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ALLEGHENY
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The famous Welsh Temperance Orator, will deliver a Lecture under the auspices of the Allegheny Library Association, on
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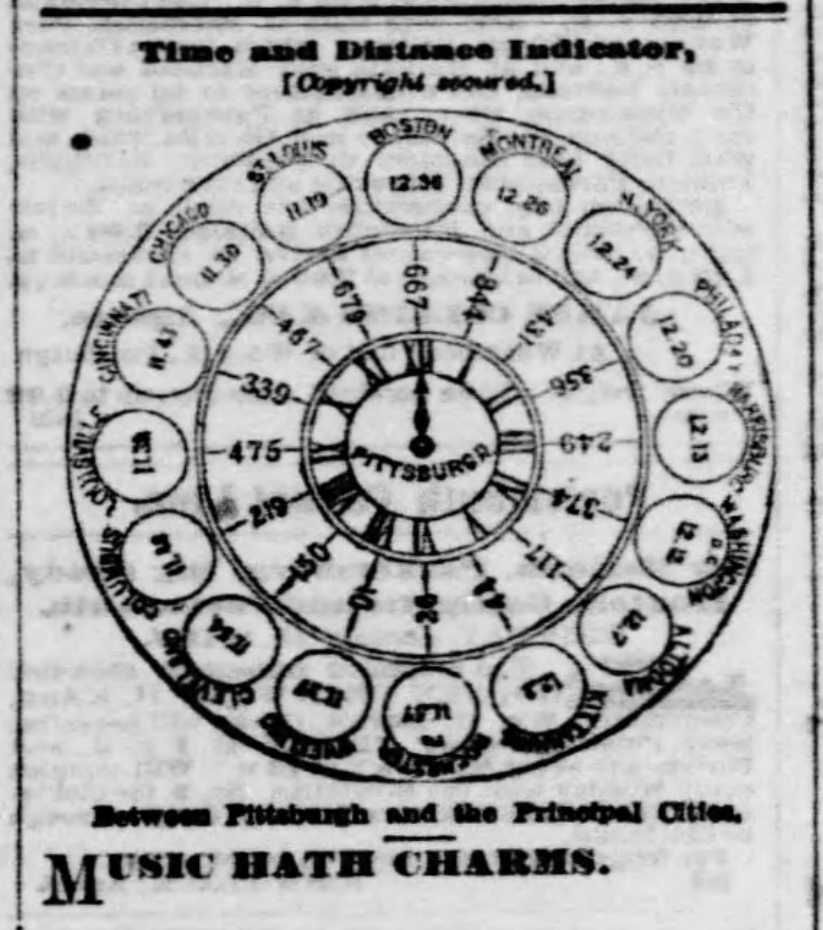

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AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec25-ly

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand. Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

WILLIAM CARROLL...JOHN BEATTIE...CHAS. CARROLL.
(Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Cin'ti.)
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oc28-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN.......WM. R. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
ja15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3meod

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
no22 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-ly

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au22-ly

ATTORNEYS.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.......W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

H. C. MACKRELL.......S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy26

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se2-tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my18

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
e2 No. 114 Fourth street

MORTON STREET
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Are prepared to fill orders for Castings, Steam Engines and Machine Work and Coal Cars. Orders are respectfully solicited.
ja17 MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward.

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 12 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
I am authorized to sell fifty two acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill, and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja24 Wilkins Hall.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
Containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, including office, wash-room and finished attic. Residence of the late Dr. J. Brooks, No. 157 Fourth street. For terms inquire on the
ja23-6t PREMISES.

WIMBLETON FARM
FOR SALE.
The heirs of the late Hervey Giffin offer for sale that FINE FARM, situated in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Washington Pike, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and about one mile from the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The said Farm contains 280 Acres, about 170 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. Its value as a Stock or Grain Farm is unsurpassed. The whole place is underlaid with Coal, which will ere long be of great value. The improvements are one double two-story Brick House, one log House, a frame Stable, &c. The estate could be divided into two Farms, if so desired. For terms, &c. inquire of the heirs of the late Hervey Giffin, or of
N. W. SHAFER,
ja19-2w No. 81 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND
FOR SALE,
A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, twelve miles from the city, abutting on the railroad, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 60 by 120 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, with several frame shops. Address
JOHN WAY, JR.,
ja19-1m Sewickleyville, Allegheny co., Pa.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN ALLEGHENY CITY FOR SALE—The lot has a front on Washington street of 22 feet, and extending back 150 feet to Liberty street. The building is two story, built in modern style, with nine rooms. Also, a neat carriage house, stable, &c; the lot is planted with grape, fruit and flowers, gas and water throughout the building. Is offered cheap. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., Real Estate Brokers,
ja19 102 Fourth street.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE—On the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad, only seven miles from Pittsburgh, a tract of Land containing 231 acres of best quality of Coal. The coal and surface will be sold together or separate as the purchaser may desire. Parties wishing to invest in Coal Lands would do well to examine this property. For further information address or apply to JOHN DORRINGTON, Second street, opposite Gas Works, or JOS. DORRINGTON, Temperanceville, Pa. ja8-1meod

$4.500 WILL PURCHASE a fine Property situated on the corner of Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

$4.500 WILL PURCHASE a well improved Property, situate on Harris street near Butler. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES,
ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.
Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address
CHARLES B. HURST,
ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg. 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja13-tf J. S. KING.

VALUABLE PROPETY FOR SALE.
I offer for sale the desirable property on which I reside, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of Ground (on Second Bank,) fronting 36 feet on Canal and extending 274 feet to Liberty street, whereon is a substantial and well finished BRICK MANSION, two stories high, 44 feet front by 36 feet deep, with two story Brick Back Building, Wash House and Bath House, and other out houses; Brick Stable and Carriage House, &c., &c. The main building is finished with centre hall and a suit of rooms on each side, with folding doors, marble mantels, fancy grates, water fixings and heating furnace. Fancy Iron Fence in front, with spacious yards, grape vines and shade trees throughout. This cheerful and desirable residence (in first-rate finish and repair) will be sold separate, or if desired, the adjoining CORNER LOT will be sold with it, fronting, say 60 feet on Canal and 135 feet on Chestnut street. Title indisputable, without incumbrance and terms easy. W. B. COPELAND.
ja2-tf

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80, or 100 feet front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire of
R. B. FRANCIS,
ja15-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated No. 291 Shannapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec12-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
The commodious Dwelling House, No. 160 Fourth street, at present occupied by S. Fahnestock, Esq. The lot is 22 feet in front, and extends in depth half way to Third street. The house is three stories high with back building. Two large Rooms on first floor in front with separate entrance, for offices or store rooms. Apply to JAMES A. McKEAN,
At office of H. Brady Wilkins, 145 Fourth st.
ja17-tf

FOR SALE—
A Three Story Brick Dwelling House,
Situated on River Avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny City, containing NINE ROOMS.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja17 Wilkins Hall.

LAND. LAND.
Three thousand acres to select from. Oil, Coal and Lumber only a short distance from market, at four dollars per acre. For particulars address
WM. H. BRILL,
dec23 77 Federal st., Allegheny city.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE.
Lot 120 feet front by 110 feet deep with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, two porches, seven rooms, grained paints, varnished, with necessary out-houses; young fruit trees, and a grape arbor, and within two minutes walk of East Liberty Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. For further particulars inquire of
HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
ja6-tf 105 Third street.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.
Inquire at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—
Seventy-five Acres of Ground
Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and
Suitable for Gardening Purposes,
SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,
Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
dec5 No. 47 Wood street.

OIL LEASES
On Yellow Creek.
The Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal and Iron Company are now prepared to issue a few more leases on their property at Yellow Creek, Ohio, on very favorable terms to parties desiring to bore for oil. Their property consists of those two (2) valuable estates known as the McCullough and Nesley tracts, containing in all about eleven hundred acres, and extending about one and a half mile on either side of Yellow Creek, from its mouth. Shaw's run, Block-house run and Rocky run all put into Yellow Creek through these properties. The successful development of Little Beaver argues well for Yellow Creek. Coal will be furnished at cost of mining to operators. Apply to LYDAY & CHORPENNING, Duquesne way, (one door below Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
de28-1m S. N. M'CULLOUGH, on the premises.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILAEDLPHIA,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
se22-6m

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

20,000 HOOP POLES for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 12 Smithfield street.

F. H. EATON
Has just opened a full line of
Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters.
For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. de19

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR
For sale by D. WALLACE,
dec16 No. 257 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865.
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865 trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 a. m., stopping at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:35 a. m., Tyrone 8:23 a. m., [Bellefonte 10:33 a. m., Lock Haven 12:19 p. m.,] Harrisburg† 1:00 p. m., Baltimore‡ 5:20 p. m., New York, via Allentown 10:25 p. m., Philadelphia‡ at 5:45 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 10:21 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 a. m., stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona‡ at 1:50 p. m., Harrisburg‡ 8:15 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia 1:30 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 a. m.; stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona‡ 6:05 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:35 a. m., and Philadelphia at 7:10 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS‡—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:35 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 p. m., Altoona 9:10 p. m., Harrisburg 2:35 a. m., Baltimore* 7:00 a. m., New York, via Allentown 10:00 a. m., Philadelphia* 7:10 a. m. and New York, via Philadelphia at 12:05 p. m. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia and to New York, via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 a. m., Harrisburg* 8:15 a. m., Baltimore‡ 12:30 p. m., New York†, via Allentown, 3:40 p. m., Philadelphia† 1:10 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 5:42 p. m.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
¶Daily, all other trains Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:15 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains of the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch. West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:42 a. m.

Penn Accommodation No. 1, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3:00 p. m.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:05 p. m.

Penn Accommodation No. 2, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:30 p. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Stations.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 a. m.
Fast Line	2:40 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Baltimore Express	1:20 p. m.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 p. m.
Penn Accommodation No. 2	6:25 p. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:35 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office No. 410 Penn street, open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore express will arrive with Philadelphia express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets. no28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Kittanning.
Mail	6:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Express	5:10 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Accommodation	1:40 p. m.	

Leaving Kittanning.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail	3:10 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
Express	7:50 a. m.	11 a. m.
Accommodation		9 a. m.

F. WRIGHT,
dec2 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
Second " "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:0[illegible] a. m.

For tickets, apply to
H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my2 141 Water street

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,
And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, November 20, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:35 P. M.
Express	2:20 P. M.	12:55 A. M.
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4:00 "	10:10 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
oc6-tf General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'l, & Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:50 a. m.	2:50 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Express	1:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
Express	2:45 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:40 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh:
P., F. W., & C. R. W., 1:50 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 11:15 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B.	Roch'r.	N. C.	Economy.	Wellsville
9:00 a.m.	2:05 p. m.	3:50 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.				
4:20 p. m.				
5:40 p. m.				

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m 8:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R.......10:00 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. C. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City,
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

MANUFACTURERS.

C. H. SPANG D. B. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET
je5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. ROLFE. JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. H. SWETT. GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKS.
Office, cor Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-ly

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price,)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja25-1

WM. HOLMES JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
ja9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRANDS AND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
BY
JAMES BOWEN,
my13 136 WOOD STREET.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE
DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.
Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
au4-ly

RAILROAD
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
no15-ly JONES & LAUGHLINS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

A. W. FOSTER.......P. COLEMAN.......A. W. FOSTER, JR.
COLEMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING.
Office, No. 38 Penn street, Pitts[illegible]
All work warranted [illegible]

CONTINENTAL
MACHINE WORKS.
JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,
Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent
Boring Tools for Oil Wells,
Jack Screws,
Housen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Twoyers, &c.
Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec29-3m

JAMES BOWN,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR
Sinking Oil, Salt and Other Wells,
No. 136 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.
WELL BORERS
Furnished at
LOWEST CASH PRICES
With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

Rope, Leather and Gum Belting.
All of which I have constantly in store. no3-3m

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 156 FRONT.
Branch House,
NOS. [illegible], 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy6 Chicago, Ills.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Tool Cast Steel
Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 88 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5

A. BRADLEY.......W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY
ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,
(Coal Stoves,) the
POMONA, AND IRONSIDES.
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oc14-ly

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.;
Warehouse, 141 Wood street,
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-ly

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
se6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD,
fe12-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA;
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
fe17 P. O. Box 112.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS,
417 ARCH street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of
Boring Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers. Dealers in Portable Saw Mills, Engine and Hand Lathes, Planers, Bolt Cutters, Power Punches, Drills, Slide Rests, Scroll and Independent Jaw Chucks.
Depot for Banks, Dinmore & Co.'s Platform, Beam, Railroad Track, Coal and Hay Scales.
oc31-3m

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,
ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh. HERRON & CO.,
ap24-ly Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, No. 120 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [oc3-6m

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 120 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG,
Engine Builders & Practical Machinists.
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Steam Engines.
Also, ENGINES of all descriptions for oil purposes
PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING and CASTINGS of all descriptions made to order.
CORNER SANDUSKY AND WATER STS.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
☞ Particular attention paid to REPAIRING.
au8-6m

G. W. KIEFER.......WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.,)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF-SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja28-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with nearly any size they want. The work to [illegible] itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, [illegible] Pitts

MANUFACTURERS.

KEYSTONE FOUNDRY,
D. DEHAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, HOLLOW WARE, WAGON BOXES, &c.
We manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Cooking Stoves for coal and wood, among which are the Ironsides and Allegheny for coal, and Empire and Diamond Rock for wood, which we offer at the lowest figures. Warehouse, No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city. ja25-3m

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
ENGINE BUILDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
OIL TOOL MANUFACTURERS.
FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
All orders promptly attended to. ja24-3m

J. C. GABLER & CO.,
(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street.
☞ Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st.
ja23-3m

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,
EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,
PLATE and SHEET IRON,
REAPER BAR IRON,
FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTERSUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 118 Water and 108 Front street.
Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec28-3m

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHEN,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS.

STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec28-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
And Juniata Bloom.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON.
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 86 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec28-3m

W. P. PRICE, builder of all sizes of OIL TANKS,
for Crude and Refined Oil, 165 LACOCK STREET, near Federal street, Allegheny city. Tanks of all sizes constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to fitting up of Oil Refineries. Postoffice address, Box 64, Allegheny city, Pa. ja8-1m

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN	WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER,	W. S. HAVEN,
fe24eod	J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL,
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-ly

NAIL MACHINES.—WE ARE prepared to furnish
NAIL MACHINES
Of the Latest Improved Construction.
Our Patterns were purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry and were made by that well known Practical Nailer, Mr. THOS. ERNEST, who superintended all the Machines constructed by us. We are prepared to furnish with dispatch. Samples of Machines generally on hand. Also,
CHILL AND SOFT ROLLS,
Which we warrant equal to the very best made in this city. Sheers, Squeezes, Punches and Rolling Mill Machinery of every description furnished of the very best materials and workmanship.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
no10-3m] Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City;
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler unter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. COLUMBUS COLEMAN.
ia3

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja6-ly

MORTON STREET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Engine Builders Machinists & Founders,
Morton street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh,
N. B. HATCH, President.
WM B. STERRIT, Superintendent of Foundry.
THOS. McCOY, Master Machinist.
D. P. HATCH, General Superintendent.
no10-3m

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Setting Down Machine; combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order.
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,
ap15 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

C. CADMAN. T. S. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair street. [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

"MYSTERY."

Lecture Before the Tennyson Club by the Right Reverend John H. Hopkins, D. D., LL. D. of Vermont.

A highly respectable audience assembled at Masonic Hall, last evening, to listen to a lecture—one of the regular course given under the auspices of the Tennyson Club—by the Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont. His theme was "Mystery." He showed that everything in nature was involved in mystery, but when so much had been done, nothing should be considered impossible. We had the highest confidence in our intellectual greatness, and that confidence often amounted to idolatry. We could examine and determine many things with the mind, but could not tell how it was done. Mystery is the boundary line of our intelligence. Life itself is enrapt in its folds and all human agency had failed in trying to solve it. We saw operations and results but could not define the principle. The flowers spring out of the soil and shed their fragrance; the tree grows to a stately altitude and covers itself with luxurious foliage, yet how? What makes it good, or what produces the rare and exquisite perfume, no one has been able to tell. We could render life happy or miserable; we could take it away, but not restore it again. All the products of life produced mystery; as, for instance, we could not define how our limbs are operated by the will; how our nerves convey the dictates of the mind; how the food we eat produces nourishment for the mind; how fish, flesh and food are transformed into blood, bone, muscle, hair, nail, etc. The general, the orator, the poet, the inventor, the genius, etc., were all dependant upon their food for the brilliant thoughts to which they gave life and expression in their deeds and writings. He considered sleep as one of the most remarkable phenomena. It was a familiar fact that in our dreams we sometimes seemed to be committing acts with entire complacency, from which we would shrink with horror in our wakeful moments. The state of the mind during slumber was discussed, briefly, and the views of the ancients on the soul and its operations were detailed *in extenso*, but no human philosophy could adequately determine the causes which constitute the mystery. The diseases of the body were equally involved in the impenetrable. We could feel pain; enumerate the different ailments we are heir to—but their causes it were impossible to tell. He defended the medical profession against unjust condemnation, as when their skill failed them they were held responsible for the patient's death. This was unreasonable because the physician as a human being was a mystery himself—he dealt in mystery, and not all the science ever yet produced was sufficient to point out how it is possible to cure disease and know it at the time. The human passions and affections were treated in the same manner, but why one object produces different feelings in different persons was past finding out. The mind afforded the most marked illustration of the idea he desired to convey to his audience. It was inscrutable and all attempts to understand its phenomena must be abandoned in despair. He showed that animals and insects were possessed of mind or memory, not to be confounded with instinct, but had no spiritual nature analagous in the soul of man. He drew comparisons between Shakspeare, Milton, Burns, Napoleon, and those who with apparently better advantages produced no grand results in all their life time. The mysteries of light, chemistry, astronomy, botany, mineralogy, agriculture, etc., were enumerated in their order and pronounced impenetrable. But although everything was thus wrapt in mystery we ought not to think of discarding what we cannot explain, because, we are compelled, perforce, to live and act upon mystery from the cradle to the grave. Indeed, there is nothing certain but uncertainty. He concluded by elucidating this idea in showing that the hopes of parents in their children's future excellence; the ambition of the public-spirited man; the aspirations of the newly married twain; the probable glory of nations, had been disappointed from the beginning, and after suggesting that these things ought to teach us reverent humility before God, he retired from the platform and the audience was dismissed.

Among the audience we noticed several prominent citizens, including Judge Sterrett, of the Court of Common Pleas, and many clergymen, among whom were the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., of New York, a son of the Bishop, and the Rev. Geo. C. Streete, of Chicago.

Oil Refiners Meeting—Permanent Organization Effected.

A meeting of the Oil Refiners of this city and vicinity was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, last evening, and was organized by calling Major Wm. Frew to the chair, and appointing Mr. James Benney, Jr., Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of establishing a permanent organization of refiners of petroleum, and cited a number of reasons why such an association should be formed.

On motion of Mr. James O'Connor, the representative of the oil interest present formed themselves into an organization styled the "Pittsburgh Refiners' Petroleum Association."

Mr. O'Connor offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The business of refining Petroleum in Pittsburgh has assumed such a magnitude that it is deemed necessary for the protection of the large interests involved, to form a "Refiners' Petroleum Association," and we, whose names are hereby annexed, do agree to form the association.

The officers of the association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, all to be elected annually. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members, in addition to the President and Treasurer.

The business of the "Petroleum Association Board" shall be to take into active consideration the systematizing of the business interests of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Refiners, and upon their recommendations, approved of by a majority of the members, they shall be carried out, and be binding on all the members.

Representatives from the following firms were present, and subscribed to the document:

Lockhart & Frew, Brilliant.
John Gracie & Co., Nonpareil.
Sellers, Canfield & Co., Eniteseo.
Clark & Sumner, Standard.
P. Weisenleyer, Keystone.
C. H. Israell & Co., Lucesco.
H. M. Long & Co., Wooldridge.
Owston, Wroe & Co., Union.
E. P. Kearns & Co., Penn.
James Benney, Jr., Petrona.
James Miller & Co., Lunar.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. O'Connor, Israel and Long, was appointed to wait upon the various refiners in the district and request their signatures and co-operation in the measure.

The Association then entered into an election for permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Major Wm. Frew.
Vice Presidents—Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle, J. A. Hutchinson.
Secretary—James Benney, Jr.
Treasurer—Charles H. Israell.
Executive Committee—James O'Conner, Samuel M. Kier, Captain Brierton.

The subject of freight on refined oil from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia was introduced, when Dr. Tweedle stated that oil could be conveyed from this city to New Orleans, in barges, for about thirty-five cents per barrel, where it could be shipped to Europe at as low a price as at Philadelphia or New York.

Mr. O'Conner strongly favored the suggestion. He had no doubt that if the matter was brought directly before the coal men, by the association, they would undertake to convey it in barges to New Orleans, at about one half the price now charged to Philadelphia.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Benney, Sellers and Musgrave, was appointed to correspond with Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in regard to the transportation of oil over that road.

The association then adjourned until Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Alleged Attempt at Arson.

On Sunday night last an attempt was made to set fire to the Drover's Home, in the Ninth ward, kept by a German named John Woldayer. The fire was kindled in the cellar, a lot of shavings having been collected for that purpose. A few days after another attempt was made to fire the house, and on Thursday night a third effort was discovered. The bed clothes in one of the rooms had been set on fire, but being discovered soon after, the fire was extinguished. James M. Spellman, a lodger in the house, was arrested on suspicion, and an information made before the Mayor, charging him with arson. There is no direct evidence against him, but the party who fired the bed could only have access to the room by going through the room of the accused. The motives assigned is that Spellman has been anxious to obtain a situation as night watchman at the hotel, and that these incendiary attempts were made for the purpose of convincing the proprietor of the necessity for employing a watchman. Spellman stoutly denies the accusation, and alleges that he was the first to enter and put out the fire. He does not pretend to explain how the room could have been entered without his knowledge, but he challenges the proof of his guilt. He will have a hearing this morning.

HORTICULTURAL.—At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Geo. R. White.
Vice Presidents—John Murdoch, Jr., Moses Chess, Dr. A. H. Gross.
Corresponding Secretary—J. S. Negley.
Recording Secretary—D. Bacon.
Treasurer—Geo. G. Negley.

The Society unanimously

Resolved, That James S. Negley, Albert Bennett and Moses Chess be constituted a committee to correspond with Horticulturists of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

It was also voted that the regular meetings of the Society be held on the last Wednesday of each month, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook physician of Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city during the week ending January 20th, at twenty-five, seventeen adults and eight children. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever, two; disease of liver, one; accident, one; gastro enteritis, one; disease of heart, one; consumption, three; inflammation of lungs, one; unknown, one; paralysis, two; strangulated hernia, one; hanged by the neck till dead, one; pneumo thorax, one; inflammation of brain and spinal cord, one; abdominal ulceration, one; premature birth, one; chronic rheumatism, one; convulsions, one; enteritis, one; pneumonia, one; debility, one; diphtheria, one.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We wish to call the attention of all our agricultural readers to the advertisement of the Allegheny Fertilizer Company in our columns this week. We gave a somewhat extended notice of their works in our issue of the 15th, and again recommend their manufactures to the farmer as the best fertilizer ever manufactured, giving more return for the outlay than any other manure used, beside ripening the crop from twelve to twenty days in advance of other fertilizers.

A Grand Procession—The Greatest Day of Merriment of the Year—Laughing Gas Free.

Why do you suffer with toothache when Dr. Sill can relieve you without the slightest pain, and no extra charge for giving the gas? Call and examine the ten dollar sets of teeth. One hundred and fifty persons were supplied with teeth in Pennsylvania this week. One hundred persons were relieved of their bad teeth yesterday, without the slightest pain, in the same establishment. Call early in the morning before the cars are crowded. I have more vacant chairs then than at any other time of the day. Ten first-class assistant in attendance. No. 246 Penn street, is the largest dental establishment in the world, where a large family lives by the profits of laughing gas. [illegible] has made arrangements with all the railroads leading to the city, so that persons wishing to come from a distance will be furnished with excursion tickets at full fare. The Allegheny delegation will form in line on Federal street, keeping on the right hand side over the bridge. Their chief marshal [illegible] will join the Pittsburgh delegation at the office of Dr. Sill. [illegible] headed by Dr. General D. [illegible] who has been [illegible] of the day. The city police will be on a sharp lookout [illegible] pickpockets while the procession are [illegible] their teeth picked.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad—The Right of Way Through Allegheny City Contested—The Lease Before Court—Argument of the Counsel—Decision of the Court Reversed.

On Saturday last, J. H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor for the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, praying that a decree be made enjoining the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Allegheny from hindering, or in any way preventing the construction of said roads within the limits of the city. The plaintiffs, in their bill, allege that they are a body corporate in law, duly created by act of Assembly; that they have purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that portion of the Pennsylvania Canal extending from Freeport to the Outlet Lock, in Allegheny, upon which they have located their road; that they have made contracts for the early completion of said road between Freeport and the easterly line of said city, and expended large sums in said work; that in order to make a connection with the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at a point on the Canal, two hundred feet below the lower lock, and nearly opposite the mouth of Grantham street, it was at first designed to pass under the bridges at Sycamore and Chestnut streets and East Lane, by elevating them two feet five inches, and raising the streets to correspond. The city authorities, however, denied the right of the road to elevate the bridges or change the grade of the streets, but demanded that the bridges should be removed, the streets cut down to grade with the road, and regraded, paved and curbed at the expense of the company. In order to avoid litigation the company acceded to the demand, when they were notified that they would be further required to construct a sewer from Anderson to Federal streets, in said city, at their own cost, or in lieu thereof, pay into the city Treasury annually the sum of $2,500. The company declined to build the sewer, but were willing to pay any legal assessment to assist in its construction, and after delaying the work for over three months, endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement, the company, by reason of the power delegated to them, began work on the 29th of December last and were about taking down the bridges, preparatory to grading the streets upon the plan suggested by the city authorities, when the engineers were arrested upon an information made before the Mayor of the city, by one of its officers, and prevented from proceeding with their work. That by reason of inducements held out to the company that an ordinance would be passed by councils, whereby terms might be settled upon, the company have desisted from proceeding with the work within the limits of the city, and are suffering damages by reason thereof. The plaintiffs, therefore, pray that a preliminary injunction be issued to restrain the authority of the city, as follows:

First, From arresting or in anywise interfering with the engineers or workmen of the company, in cutting down said Sycamore and Chestnut streets and East lane, and removing bridges thereat, so as to bring said streets to the grade of the railroad upon the location made therefor; second, from interrupting or in any manner preventing the engineers and workmen of the road from doing whatever may be necessary to be done, necessary to its construction upon the location within the city limits, and third, that the railroad company may be protected in the exercise of their rights in the premises, by such other orders as the Court may be pleased to direct shall in said preliminary injunction be contained.

The matter was argued yesterday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Sterrett. Mr. Hampton stated that the bill had been filed on Saturday, but he had not been notified by M. W. Woodward, Esq., Solicitor for Allegheny city, until two days ago, that the case was about to be brought up, although it was required that six days notice should be given. Mr. H. also stated that the canal from Freeport to Allegheny city had become the property of the company by purchase, and if they had not the privileges they desired, the city of Allegheny could not delegate it to them. He then read the act of incorporation of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the deed from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company conveying the property to it.

Messrs. Snyder and Davis, engineers of the road, were called and testified in regard to the location of the road, and its proposed connection with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. They verified the statements in the bill, and said that it was impossible to proceed with the work until permitted to remove the bridges. The estimated cost of removing the bridges and grading and repaving the streets was $8,000, while the road could be run under the bridges, in the bed of the canal, at an expense of $2,500. If the company were permitted to proceed with the work, the road could be completed and in running order by July next.

Mr. Arthur Hobson, late Street Commissioner of Allegheny, testified that on the 29th of December last, he noticed the workmen employed by the railroad company making preparations to remove the bridge over the canal on Sycamore street. He immediately notified the City Solicitor and Street Committee of the fact, when they directed him to cause the arrest of the entire party for violating a city ordinance against the blockading of streets. Warrants were served upon the parties, and a hearing was had before the Mayor, when they were discharged upon agreeing to cease work until the matter had been arranged by the railroad company and the City Councils.

Mr. Solomon Schoyer, Jr., formerly Solicitor of Allegheny, testified that the arrests had been made by his authority, and then entered into a lengthy explanation as to the control the city was supposed to have over her streets. The canal, since its construction, had been the receptacle for the waste water of the upper portion of the city, and in case it should be filled up, it would be necessary to construct a sewer. The Street Committee, who considered the canal the same as a street, over which they had control, had adopted a plan of having a sewer constructed in its bed, as the cost would be about one-third less than at any other point. The Committee appointed to confer with the railroad company had failed to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the construction of the sewer, and that seemed to be the main cause of complaint. Messrs. Wm. McHendry and A. H. English were also examined, and corroborated, in the main, Mr. Schoyer's statement.

Mr. Hampton stated that he would not examine any other witnesses, and proceeded to discuss the case. He commenced by quoting from the charter of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company the rights and privileges enjoyed by that corporation, and denied that they had been abused. The company was empowered to construct a railroad from Freeport to Allegheny city, and had a right, under its charter, to make the grades of the streets which it intersected, conform to the requirements of the road, amenable, however, for their action to a court of equity. The portion of the canal traversed by the road, was the property of the company, and it was unnecessary to secure the consent of the city, to cross the streets designated. Mr. H. then read a number of authorities in support of his position. The matter of the proposed sewer was not in question. The Legislature had granted the company the right to fix points and terminus, and the only matter to be considered was, whether the road had exceeded the privileges which it possessed.

Mr. Woodward responded. The railroad company had been interfered with in the prosecution of their work, as they were about to blockade a street, which was a public convenience. The city was not to be enjoined until they had committed an illegal act. This was not done. The authorities of the city discovered their streets were about to be blockaded, when they accepted of the only remedy within their reach. If the Legislature has power to grant privileges to a railroad company, interfering with the established grades of streets within a city, these powers should be granted expressly, or by implication. Impediments not absolutely necessary in the construction of a railroad are not lawful, and the necessity for the removal of the bridges had not been shown. The railroad company had been enjoined while committing acts contrary to law, and prejudicial to the interests of the city. No agreement had been made between the railroad company and the city, and the officers had performed their duty in making the arrest.

The company was willing to proceed with the work as it had been commenced, grade, pave, and curb the streets, and place them in as good condition with as little inconvenience to the residents of the city as possible.

The argument here rested, when the Court took possession of the papers and announced that a decision would be rendered at an early day.

The Skating Parks.

The Central and Union skating parks presented an unusually animated scene last evening, and on no occasion since their opening has the attendance been so large. The announcement that the entire amounts received at both parks would be appropriated for the benefit of the poor, was the cause of this demonstration. The ponds were brilliantly illuminated, and the ice was in excellent condition. The managers may congratulate themselves upon the success which has attended their truly charitable effort, and many a poor but worthy family will have reason to bless them for the noble and praiseworthy action. The total receipts of the evening have not yet been definitely ascertained, but will amount to a considerable sum.

To-day both parks will be opened to the public, and as it is a general holiday among our youthful population, rare sport may be anticipated. In the evening the regular Saturday night carnival will take place.

THE EDWIN ADAMS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—This is the title of a newly organized Dramatic Association, which bids fair to equal any similar organization now existing in the western part of the State. The Association was organized in November last, and is composed principally of young ladies and gentlemen of both cities, and is named in honor of Edwin Adams, the celebrated tragedian, who played a successful engagement in this city a few weeks since. Mr. A. C. Johnson, the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, has received a letter from Mr. Adams in reply to a note addressed him, in which he gave them the free use of his name, and also wished them success. The hall of the Association is located for the present in the old College Building, on the corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Timothy Curran appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made oath that he had been robbed of two pair of drawers and several shirts, and deponent had reason to believe that James Morrissey is the thief. Morrissey was arrested and was held for a hearing on Monday next. John Turey made information against George Cupples and David Cassiday, charging them with assault and battery. Warrants were issued for their arrest. Margaret Edwards charges Charlotte Williams with insulting her and calling her hard names. Margaret also states that Charlotte assaulted her in Manchester yesterday, by striking her on the head with a basin. A warrant was issued for Charlotte's arrest.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning a young man named Joseph Dawson was arrested by the night watch on a charge of assaulting a resident of Allegheny named Matthew Campbell, on the previous night, knocking him down and robbing him of his pocket-book, containing eight dollars. Campbell had a revolver in his pocket at the time, but declined using it. Dawson was committed to jail, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge at Court.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENT.—The Universalists have nearly completed the repairing and refitting of their Church on the corner of Third and Grant streets, and propose dedicating it on the first Sunday in February. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Shipman, of Girard, will be among the clergymen from abroad. The building was purchased from the Baptists some months ago, and it has been so altered and improved that it is now one of the handsomest churches in the city.

A GOOD IDEA.—A gentleman who has had considerable experience in police business, suggests that the police forces of the two cities should be so arranged that all ought not to be compelled to wear their uniforms, but a portion of the force be required to do "detective" duty alone. An expert thief will avoid the presence of an officer, who is readily distinguished by his uniform.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Fanny B. Price will make her farewell appearance this evening, when she will personate a favorite character. The usual matinee will be given this evening, when Lucretia Borgia will be performed, with Miss Price in the title role.

THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander had a crowded house last evening, and her performance was warmly applauded. To-night she will repeat her performance of the Countess, the evening's entertainment concluding with "The Idiot Witness."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 26, 1866, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 00	......
United States 5-20s	102 00	......
United States 7-30s	98 50	......
United States 10-40s	92 00	......
United States Certificates	97 50	......
Gold	138 00	......
Allegheny County 5s	72 50	......
Connellsville Railroad 6's	81 00	......
Pennsylvania Insurance		22 00
Western Insurance	48 50	......
Monongahela Insurance Co	28 25	......
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10 00	12 00
Connellsville Railroad	10 00	......
Exchange National Bank	84 50	......
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	57 00	......
Bank of Pittsburgh	60 00	......
Columbia Oil	......	25 00
Monongahela Navigation	......	50 00

FRIDAY, January 26—P. M.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was quite encouraging, and a lively interest was manifested in its success. Some fifteen new members were unanimously admitted. Their names are as follows: Thomas S. Hayden, J. F. Day, Joseph A. Crawford, J. T. Shane, Capt. J. Rhoads, W. G. Johnston & Co., R. C. Loomis, James L. Brady, Trauman, Applebaum & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Son, Jas. H. Parker, S. S. Bryan, B. McLain, A. Garrison & Co. and Lorenz & Wightman. The enterprise already wears a healthy appearance and is certain to result in being established on a sure basis. The present is a propitious time to open a daily 'Change, and have it ready for the busy season. If business were now very brisk, persons would not take the time to attend, but now they have sufficient leisure to become acquainted with the rules and mode of operations; and when trade begins again, they will be in readiness to take advantage of the 'Change. It would be now in place for members to bring samples of grain, corn, coffee, tea or any other article they may wish to sell. These samples will be taken charge of and carefully cared for until the owner takes them away. We want to see some transactions made on 'Change, and now is the proper time to make the effort. Our stock brokers are coming into it; Messrs. Bailey, Bryan and McLain have been admitted. That large bulletin board is a good place to advertise stocks. We want to see the daily 'Change a lively place—a perfect beehive, a mart for the trade of our city, and we rejoice that the indications are so encouraging.

Mr. Thurston, the President of the Board of Trade, who is always wide-awake to the reputation and interests of our city, called the attention of the members on 'Change to-day to an erroneous statement of the statistics of the manufactures of Pittsburgh, which appeared in the telegraph columns of the morning papers. The Secretary of the Interior was required, by a resolution of the House, to furnish the statistics of manufactures of cities, embracing those having a hundred thousand inhabitants and upwards. It appears that Pittsburgh is classed among the small manufacturing towns, and the value of her manufactures put down at $11,000,000! This is so grossly erroneous that the President of the Board of Trade was instructed to prepare a letter to our representatives at Washington, embodying such data and facts as will place the Iron City in a true light. Doubtless, the Secretary of the Interior obtained his estimates from the census of 1860. This census has always been regarded as a stupid, blundering work, and cannot be depended upon. We are glad that the matter was brought up to-day. Mr. Thurston, who is familiar in local statistics, will not rest until a true statement is presented, giving to our city, the Birmingham of America, her just and proper grade among the largest and wealthiest manufacturing cities in the country.

—The dispatches read on 'Change to-day from New York quote Raw Sugars very heavy. Hards at 17⅛@17½c; good Refining at 11⅛c. Rio Coffee steady at previous figures. Flour and Wheat steady, with an upward tendency. Crude Oil at 32@33c; Refined at 53@54c; Free nominal—no receipts. The Chicago dispatches on 'Change report Flour dull at $6 50@7 25; Wheat weak at $1 23; Corn steady at 43c; Oats stagnant at 21½@24c; Rye Flour $5 50; Barley $1 28@1 30; Whisky 18; Mess Pork very weak at $25 00@26 00; Bulk Shoulders 10¾@11c; Sides 13¾@14c; Pickled Hams 16@16½c; Hides and Wool unchanged.

—In the local stock market the quotations that have ruled for several days back, still continue. There is a steady demand for bank stocks, but they are firmly held at full prices, and very few sales are made. Oil stocks continue dull and neglected. The price of oil is so low that it bears very heavily on stocks, and we may expect low prices in oil shares until oil itself begins to advance.

—The article we published on Wednesday morning from the New York *Tribune*, bearing heavily on railroad stocks, has been replied to by the *Times* of that city in the following pertinent manner:

"The money writer of the *Tribune* is mistaken if he supposes that his neighbors mean to impeach his motives in writing down the railways. It is rather a question of consistency and common fairness to a great interest which that paper, in times past, (and not very remote,) did as much, if not more, to recommend and even praise indiscriminately, as any other. He is now against encouraging speculation in the railways *for a rise* from comparatively moderate prices. He would have the public sell out and let them alone, thus practically opening the door to speculation *in the opposite direction* at the Stock Exchange. We should not probably disagree with him as to the relative cheapness of some, or if you please, most of these stocks to government securities, if that were the question just now at issue. But the point to which we respectfully desire to hold him is, whether these roads have become suddenly valueless, or deserve to be held up to reprobation and discredit as on the downward course to bankruptcy; because the views of this writer, one of their late earnest friends, has undergone a sudden change on the general market. Has Fort Wayne, for example, which was deemed cheap by the *Tribune* in December at 105, failed in its January dividend, or failed to appropriate out of the net earnings of 1865 a large sum, in addition to the 10 per cent. paid to the stockholders, to new construction and equipment? Has Michigan Central or Rock Island fallen short of 10 per cent. net cash to their shareholders? Is New York Central embarrassed in its finances, or been compelled to draw upon its previous large surplus of three million nine hundred thousand dollars to make out its dividends? Are the receipts of any of the New York or Western Roads likely in 1866 to fall below 1864 or 1865, when they yielded the same net revenues as in 1865, because wanting the military transportation which has ceased with the settlement of the war? We do not propound these questions because we desire to recommend the public to speculate in the Railways *either* way, but because we believe this great interest entitled to fair treatment, even while the Stock Exchange, in its periodical mutations from *bull* to *bear* is running strongly against it. The public have no guarantee that this arena will not be as strongly the other way in five or six weeks, and the "reconstructed" *bulls* laughing at the stockholders *for selling out on the January scare!* It is not forgotten that even a greater change followed the raid last spring on Erie, Pittsburgh, &c. and all independent of traffic receipts, net earnings or financial mismanagement. Of the last there is no doubt a good deal to be complained of, in the best of times, in particular quarters, but we see no reason why this should condemn the whole system either to bankruptcy or undue depression. It is certainly as true of these great trunk lines of railways, East and West, as of most of the trading of financial interests that Peace, and with it, material progress, is a blessing, and not a drawback to its permanent well being and prosperity. Their stocks may be comparatively too high, if you please, but surely not worthless or unworthy of fair treatment."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 27, 1866.

The demand for the leading articles was limited; buyers are disposed to purchase sufficient to supply their immediate wants. The receipts of produce were not large, neither was the demand. A general dullness has pervaded every department for some time. The present rise in our rivers and the resumption of navigation will no doubt improve trade materially. The Monongahela and Ohio Rivers are in good order. The Allegheny still remains closed. On the landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible; boats were receiving for various points. The Nevada has all the freight she can manage. She will leave this morning for St. Louis. The Columbia is loading and will be the next boat for that port. The new steamer Rubicon is receiving a mammoth trip for New Orleans. The favorite packet Julia No. 2 is announced for Zanesville at 4 P. M. The Wauanita will be the first boat for Cincinnati. The Armadillo will load in turn for Cairo and St. Louis. The Forest City is announced for Parkersburg at noon. The Bayard will leave on her regular day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON—The market did not appear so firm. Buyers were inclined to hold off. The sales made yesterday were at a shade lower figures, viz: Shoulders, 6,500 lbs at 15@15½c. Sides, 2,000 lb ribbed at 18c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 2,000 lbs at 24½c. Some dealers were asking ½c ₰ lb above these figures.

LARD OIL—The demand for this article has fallen off. Prices have declined 5c ₰ gallon. Sales 25 bbls No. 1, at $1 95 ₰ gallon; No. 2 was dull at $1 70 ₰ gallon. The market contains a fair supply of both descriptions.

LARD.—The market was inactive. Concessions would have to be made before large sales could be effected. Sales 10 bbls City at 18½c.

TALLOW—Was in moderate demand. Regular sales were made at 11½@12c ₰ lb.

ASHES.—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The stock on hand is not large, which increases the confidence of holders.

SODA ASH.—Sales 12 tons common, 9c; sales 8 tons refined, 9½c, and Pearls at 12c.

APPLES.—The demand was in advance of the supply. Prices tend upward. Sales 75 bbls at $7, $7 50@8 00 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Were in steady demand with large daily transactions. Sales 300 bush Peach Blows, depot, at $1 15@1 18; sales 100 bbls at $3 60 ₰ bbl.

EGGS—Were dull. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present prices. Sales 10 bbls at 28@30c.

CHEESE—The market contains a good supply at this time, with a fair local demand. We note sales 50 bxs Goshen at 22c, and 25 do Hamburg at 21c. Nothing done in other descriptions.

BUTTER—Was dull. The supply exceeds the present demand, and prices tend downward. We omit figures, the market being unsettled.

SALT—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales 200 bbls, depot, at $2 75. Sales were made from store at the usual advance.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair and the sales were regular. We omit figures, there being no change.

HOMINY—Dull, and prices have materially declined. We quote nominally at 3½@4c ₰ lb.

FLOUR—The market presented no new feature. The demand was limited merely to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices have been uniform for some time. The largest inquiry was for the better grades. This, however, is usually the case. Good flour is certain to be most fancied. Among the sales were Extra Family, winter wheat, 175 bbls, in lots, at $10@10 25@10 50, the latter for choice; sales Extra or spring wheat flour at $8 00@8 25@8 50 ₰ barrel.

GRAIN—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand. The supply on hand was ample for all purposes. Oats—Sales 300 bushels store at 48c, and 1 car bulk at 45c. at depot. Barley—The market was not very active; sales of 1 car at 75c. Corn dull and nominal at 65@68c for ear, and 70@72c for shelled. Wheat was not very active; sales of red were made at $2 00; white at 10c higher figures.

DRIED FRUIT—Was in fair demand at: Peaches, quarters, 22@23c: halves, 26c; peeled, 33@35c. Apples—Sales new at 15@16c.

HAY—Sales of 12 loads at scales at $16 00@20 00; sales of 2 cars baled at $14 50.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The market continues steady, with a fair demand. Rosin Soap declined to 8c. The following are Sawyer & Co.'s prices:

German and Palm Soaps	....	14 cents ₰ lb.
Opodildock	"	15 cents ₰ lb.
Variegated Detersive	"	13 cents ₰ bar.
Yellow "	"	13 cents ₰ bar.
Rosin	"	8½ cents ₰ lb.
Chemical Olive	"	$5 00 ₰ box of 60 lbs.
Castile	"	16 cents ₰ lb.
Variegated Toilet	"	16 " "
Barbers'	"	$3 00 ₰ dozen cakes
Honey	"	75 cents "
Mould and Dip'd Candles	....	18 cents ₰ lb.
Crystaline	"	30 " "
Star	"	33 " "

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Saturday, January 27, 1866.

The demand for pig iron has been light during the week, but toward the close there is increased inquiry. In prices there is no change. Receipts being light holders remain firm in their views, especially for nail irons, of which the market is almost bare. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 ton close and mottled	$49 50—4 mos.
250 tons do	40 50— do
100 tons open gray	50 00— do
150 tons do to arrive	48 00—cash.

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

January 27.—The market during the week was firm, with a fair local demand, prices said to be looking up. The following are E. Megraw & Co.'s prices:

Spun Roll, 12 to 14s	80@ 85	₰ lb
Navy, ½ lb and 1 lb	70@ 75	₰ lb
10s Cavendish	70@ 75	₰ lb
8s "	70@ 75	₰ lb
Quarter lbs	70@ 75	₰ lb
Spun Roll, 16s	70@ 75	₰ lb
Ladies' Twist	1 15@1 20	₰ lb
Bright Esmeralda	1 10@1 20	₰ lb
" Eldorado	1 00@1 20	₰ lb
Cut and Dry	30@ 55	₰ lb
Fine Cut Chewing	75@1 25	₰ lb

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, January 27—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

⅛, ⅜, ¾, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1⅝, 1¾, & 2 inch	20c
⅝, 2⅛, 2¼, 2⅜, 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞ and 3 inch	21c
5-16, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3⅝, 3¾, 3⅞ and 4 inch	22c
Above 4 to 5	23c
5⅛ to 6	26c
¼ 7-32	23c
3-16	26c
5-32	31c
⅛	39c

ote or acceptance at sixty days, with ex- York, or discount of three per cent. within ten days after re- to discount allowed

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 27, 1866.

There was a fair inquiry for Crude oil for present and future delivery. The prospect of an early resumption of navigation is beginning to have its effect upon buyers, who are inquiring around to see what can be done in regard to lots to be delivered in March and April. We learn from good authority that one of our large refineries made an offer of 21 cents for 3,000 barrels bulk, to be delivered before the first of May. The transaction has not yet been consummated. The ruling figures on the spot for Crude were 20@20½c without packages, and 25@25½c, packages included, for fair gravities. Of course heavy oil brought higher prices. Our quotations have reference to the ordinary run of oil. Lubricating oils were steady, with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. Refined—The market has undergone no change. A sale of bonded, the first for some time, was reported for the Eastern market. The supply on hand is not large. Free is selling in a regular way to supply the wants of the home market, at previous prices. There was nothing done in Tar or Benzole. Prices were nominal.

CRUDE OIL.—The sales were not large. There was, however, a large inquiry. Among the sales were 100 bbls heavy oil—34 gravity, at 25c, barrels returned. Sales 300 bbls at 20½c without packages. Sales 150 bbls Smith's Ferry oil, 20c, barrels returned. Holders generally were asking 21@26c, without and with packages.

REFINED OIL.—The only sale of bonded that came under our notice was 500 bbls, free on cars, at 45c. This would be equal to about 44½c on the spot. Free Oil—Sales 100 bbls at 64c. Small sales were made at the usual advance.

LUBRICATING OILS—We note regular sales of 15 bbls locomotive at $1 50 per gallon. Sales 20 bbls A $1 25; 40 bbls B 75c, and 25 bbls C at 50c.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

R C Schmertz, 118 bxs glass.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

National Refining and Storing Company 423 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bros & Co., 277 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

S. M. Mahon & Co., 50 barrels of refined oil for Baltimore.

PITTSBURGH.

Clara Oil Company, 80 barrels of refined oil.

Champion Oil Company, 50 barrels of refined oil.

Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market.

[*Corrected by George H. Anderson.*]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, January 27, 1866.

Prices for strictly prime Leather have been well maintained, with no surplus in market here or abroad.

OAK LEATHER—The demand for heavy weights (not bulls) has been in excess of supply, and at prices 8 or 10 cents higher than for light and middle; of the latter the market is abundantly supplied at lower prices.

FINISHED STOCKS—Harness, Upper and Calf in good supply. Prices well maintained.

A large discrimination is made in favor of prime tannages and superior finish of all descriptions of Leather.

I quote to-day:

LEATHER.		
Oak Sole, heavy	40@	44
" middle and light	34@	37
Rough Oak, heavy	35@	38
" " light	30@	32
" Calf	1 00@	1 30
Finished Calf	1 25@	1 75
Wax Upper, per foot	21@	24
Band Leather	42@	44
Collar, per doz	35@	40
No. 1 Oak Harness	40@	42
Extra Shaved "	43@	44
Black Bridle, per dozen	44 00@	54 00
Fair "	52 00@	60 00
Saddlers' Skirting	44@	46
Shoe "	42@	44
Red Sole, B. A	42@	45
" Orinoco	38@	42
No. 1 Pad Skins	10 00@	11 00
HIDES.		
Green Salted, heavy	11@	12
" " 50 to 60 lbs	10@	10½
" Butchers'	7@	8
Dry Flint	19@	21
" Salted	13@	15
Green Calf	15@	
Tanners' Oil, No. 1	1 40@	1 50
Tallow	12@	14

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, January 27, 1866.

The market remains firm with a fair demand for all descriptions. Window Glass continues in good demand and moderate supply. Soda Ash is almost entirely out of the market, and the importations very light. The late severe storms have wrecked a number of vessels for Philadelphia and New York with ash, and quite a number of the manufactures will have to go out, for want of the article. The extravagant prices paid to glass workers, with the high price of material, will prevent manufacturers putting away stock; so there is every prospect of a very short supply during the entire Spring and Summer.

We continue our quotations of last week, with the remark that prices are very firm:

WINDOW GLASS—SINGLE STRENGTH—SECOND QUALITY.

	Price per box of 50 feet.
8 by 10	$5 40
9 by 12 and 10 by 12	5 75
9 by 14 to 10 by 14	6 10
10 by 15 and 10 by 16	6 50
SINGLE STRENGTH—BEST.	
6 by 8	$5 40
7 by 9	5 40
8 by 10	5 75
8 by 11 to 9 by 11	6 10
9 by 12 to 10 by 12	6 10
8 by 13 to 9 by 13	6 50
9 by 14 to 10 by 14	6 50
8 by 15 to 9 by 15	6 85
9 by 15 to 10 by 15	6 85
9 by 16 to 10 by 16	6 85
11 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 85
11 by 15 to 12 by 14	6 85
9 by 17 to 10 by 17	6 85
9 by 18 to 10 by 18	6 85
11 by 16 to 11 by 17	6 85
by 15 to 12 by 16	6 60
by 18 to 9 by 19	7 35

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

JANUARY 27, 1866.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening:

	₰ lb.
Manilla	24
6 and 9 Thread	25
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	25
American Hackled Hemp Cordage	25
American Hemp Rope	25
Hawseline, Mawline, &c	30
Spun Yarn	25
American Hemp, Package	25
Oakum	14
Twines	—
Sash and Bell Cords	45
	₰ doz.
Bed Cords, Manilla	$6 50
" Hemp	3 25@6 25

Terms, net cash.

Wrought Iron Welding Tubes.

PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1866.—Tubing—The manufacture of this article has grown amazingly in this city during the past few years. Below will be found the table of prices for the various sizes. Among the largest operators are Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co., Water street. The following rates are subject to the customary discount:

Size Inside Diam'r	Price per ft.	Size Inside Diam'r	Price per ft.
⅛ inch Gas Pipe	09	1½ inch Gas Pipe	41
¼ " "	10	2 " "	62
⅜ " "	13	2½ " "	1 12
½ " "	14	3 " "	1 62
¾ " "	18	3½ " "	2 00
1	26	4	2 60
1¼	33		3 44

Pittsburgh Fruit Market.

DECEMBER 27.—The demand for fruits is on the increase. This, however, is generally the situation of affairs on the approach of Holiday times. The following are the rates. The place to buy these articles can be ascertained by consulting the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL:

Raisins, layer, per box	$6 00
Raisins, M. R., per box	5 70
Currants, per lb	18@21c
Cream Nuts, per lb	22c
Filberts, per lb	22@25c
Prunes, per lb	30c
Lemons, per box	9 50
Fire Crackers, per gross	5 25
Almonds, per lb	40@42c
Walnuts, English, per lb	20@30c
Cocoanuts, per 100	12 00
Plums, per lb	20@22c

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1866.—The market was steady with a good demand. Prices have been uniform for some time past. The current rates were as follows.

I-C—10x14	$17 50	I-X—10x14	20 50
I-C—12x12	19 50	I-X—12x12	22 50
I-C—14x20	19 50	I-X—14x20	22 50
I-C—Roofing	17 50	I-X—Roofing	20 50
BLOCK TIN PER LB.			
Block tin pig	43@48c	Bar	50c
Zinc Sheets	20c	Spelter Slabs	13c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

January 27.—The following are the rates for these articles. The demand was fully up with the supply:

	Per Barrel.	Per Half Barrel.
X Ale	$10 00	$5 00
XX Ale	11 00	5 50
India	12 00	6 00
Porter	11 00	5 50

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, January 27, 1866.

The week just closed was noted for inactivity in this branch of trade. The demand for iron and nails was restricted. The rivers being closed until Friday no doubt had considerable to do with the dullness that prevailed. Prices of all descriptions remain unchanged, hence our card of prices is omitted.

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

PRICES AT THE YARDS.

January 27—The market was firm with a good demand at the following prices:

Clear	$65 00	Dressed shelving	45 00
1st common	50@55	Dressed patent siding	30 00
2d common	35 00	Patent siding, rough	25 00
3d common	30 00	Shingles, No. 1 18 inch	10 00
Sheeting	25 00	Shingles, No. 1 16 inch	8 50
Dressed flooring	45 00	Lath, ₰ M	$4 00

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, January 27, 1866.

The Iron and Nail market continues steady, with a moderate demand. The prospect of an immediate resumption of navigation will no doubt improve the demand, there being orders on hand to be filled, subject to a rise in the river. The supply on the market is ample for all purposes. As prices have undergone no change, we omit the usual table.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.—Prices have been uniform for some days. The supply in the market was sufficient for all purposes. The card rates were:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₰ lb	55c
Copper Bottoms	63c
Ingots	48c
Brass Kettles	60c

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—The market was firm at a further advance. The present quotations are:

Water, ₰ lb	9½cts	Oyster, ₰ lb	10 cts.
Butter	11½	Wine	13
Boston	11½	Sugar	13½
Soda	12	Cream	35
Ginger Snaps	18	GingerCakes	16
Milk Biscuit	13		

Hog Statistics.

PORK STATISTICS OF GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA.—The following, says the Princeton *Democrat*, is a correct statement of the amount of pork packed in this county for the season just closed:

Names of Packers.	No. Hogs.	Average.
Bingham & Bro, Hazelton	1,104	217
Bingham & Hargrove, Patoka	1,415	211
Lewis & Reavis, Princeton	2,112	212
Trippet & Hargrove, Princeton	1,445	200
L. & J. Kolb, Princeton	285	191
J. V. Hill, Princeton	200	200

Total number of pounds packed by each of the above named dealers:

Bingham & Brother	239,568
Bingham & Hargrove	298,565
Lewis & Reavis	447,744
Trippet & Hargreve	289,000
L. & J. Kolb	54,435
J. V. Hill	20,000

Total No. Hogs.	Average.	Aggregate.
6,461	209	1,349,312

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

January 24.—The following is reported by E. B. Booth, commission merchant:

There is an active demand for the better qualities of sweet old manufacturing leaf, and these command good prices. For other descriptions there is very little demand, and but little offering. Sales to-day of 1 hhd factory lugs at $6 20; 1 medium shipping at $11 00; 5 common manufacturing at $7 90 to $9 50; 3 medium do at $17 50 to 19 00; 4 good do at $20 30 to 26 75, and 1 fine do at $36 25 per 100 lbs. Bid on 1 hhd rejected.

Hogs in Missouri.

On the interesting theme of "Hogs," the St. Joseph *Union*, of the 17th, says:

The season for hogs is nearly over and the country hereabouts is nearly drained. Some few continue to come, principally from the upper country, and Messrs. Pinger & Co., have several droves on the way from Iowa. There will not be as many hogs slaughtered here this season as usual by several thousand, packers being cautious, and not willing to pay the prices asked by the raisers. We have heard that many farmers have baconed their pork, expecting to realize large prices in the spring. We are fearful that they will not realize [illegible] upon their [illegible].

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, January 26.

STOCKS.

The depression in the stock market continues. The bears exhibit less activity, but prices are weak. The prevailing impression is that prices have touched bottom, and there is a disposition to buy in anticipation of an upward reaction. At the morning board buyers' options predominated over sellers'. There is very little outside buying, and brokers have everything pretty much to themselves. The market at the one o'clock session was steady on railways, and rather better on Pittsburgh and old Southern. At the last board there was less desire to sell, and a slight advance on some stocks.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 91⅛; Erie, 83¾; Hudson River, 101⅛; Reading, 98⅞; Michigan Southern, 67⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 78¾; Rock Island, 98¾; Northwestern, 28¾; Northwestern preferred, 54⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Dull, with more sellers than buyers. Old 5-20's were ⅛ lower; 7-30's also declined ⅛; 5-20's show some sensitiveness from the possibility that a certain amount might be returned here for realization.

MONEY.

The rates for money close at 5@6 per cent. on call, with a moderate demand and a good supply.

Among the miscellaneous list there was a sharp rise for Atlantic and Pacific Mail shares: the former advanced to 113 bid, and the latter to 200 bid.

GOLD.

Steady. The demand is confined almost exclusively to the requirements for duties, there being no speculation of any account. The tenor of the foreign news of yesterday has a slight tendency to strengthen the premium, which closed at 139⅞.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

In the market to-day there was a further decline on Bennehoff Run, Pithole Creek and United States, but the changes on the balance were not important. Sales were made at the following rates: Commonwealth, 85; Newark, 22; National 3 50; Palmer, 4 15; Bennehoff Run, 17 75; Buchanan Farm, 72; Bradley, 40; Pithole Creek; 9 80; Rynd Farm, 60; United States, 16 90.

PETROLEUM.

More steady, crude being quoted at 32@32½c, with small sales; refined in bond 55c; sales of 1,000 bbls.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 31½c; Pacific E, 25c; Pittsfield A, 25c. Bleached Shirtings—New York mills, 50c; Pepperell, 11-4, $1 25. Prints—Cocheco, 25c; Hamilton, 24c; Allen, 21½c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c; Pacific, 29c. Cambrics—Manhill, 22½c; Victoria, 22c. Denims—Mass., 45c; Manchester, 42½c. Silecias—Indian Orchard, 32½c; Clinton, 26c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 40c; Salmon Falls, 37c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 82c; Amoskeag A, 60c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 40c; Whittenden B B, 32c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's and Meyer's IXL in fair demand.

The attendance of out of town buyers at the Exchange was quite large this morning, and the spring trade is evidently about to commence.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods exchange to-day:

ST. LOUIS.—Trade dull; even at the lowest quotations.

PHILADELPHIA.—Market steady; cottons rather more active; woolens steady and not much doing.

BOSTON.—Small sales: parties are unable to supply themselves at quotations.

CINCINNATI.—Market inactive; domestics generally are being offered lower, but buyers are holding off.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 4; Curtin, 1⅞; Dalzell, 2; Caldwell, ⅞; McClintock, 1⅛; Excelsior, ⅜; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ⅛; Corn Planter, 1; Sugar Creek, 4⅝; Eldorado ⅜; Mingo, 2 1-16 Junction, 1⅜; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ⅛; Ocean, 14⅞; Mahanoy, 6⅞.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, January 26.

FLOUR—Dull and almost nominal.

WHEAT—Moderately active at a decline of ½@¾c; sales at $1 22½@1 23½, closing at the inside price.

CORN—Dull.

OATS—Quiet.

HIGHWINES—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Have a downward tendency. Pork has declined 50c, with sales at $25 50@25 00; ordinary do quiet at $25 00c. Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 17c. English Meats dull; sales Short Rib Middles, for next week's delivery, at 13½c, packed. Bulk Meats quiet. Green Meats in moderate request. Hams 14½@16c. Lard dull at 16½@17c.

HOGS—Fairly active at a decline of 50c; sales at $9 25@9 75 for good.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at $10 50@10 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton rather more steady at 47@48c for middling, chiefly at 48c. Flour without material change, at $7 70@7 80 for extra State; $8 40@8 55 for extra R. H. O., and $8 00@10 30 for trade brands, the market closing dull. Whisky dull and drooping, at $2 25@2 27. Wheat quiet and prices without decided change, at $1 73@1 75 for new No. 1 Milwaukee, in store and afloat, and $1 76 for prime new Amber Milwaukee. Rye dull; Western 80c. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet, at $1 45 for State and $1 50 for Canadian. Corn dull and 1c lower, at 79@80c for unsound; 82½@85c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered; 82@84½c for new Yellow, and 85c in store for handsome old Yellow. Oats more active and firmer, at 42@44c for unsound Western; 58@59c for sound Western. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet and steady; Cuba Muscovado, 12@13c; Havana, 11½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, $1 00@1 15; new crop Cuba, 48½c. Petroleum steady at 32@32½c for crude; refined in bond 52c. Pork opened heavy and lower, but closed very firm at $28 25@29 00 for new mess, closing at $28 32 cash; $27 75@28 00 for old mess, closing at $27 75, cash; $21 00@21 25 for prime, and $22 50 for prime mess; also, 5,250 bbls new mess for February, March, April and May, sellers and buyers option, at $28 25@29 25 for new plain mess, and $21 80@24 00 for new extra mess. Beef hams steady; western $45 00@50 00. Cut meats 11@12½c for shoulders, and 17@18½c for hams. Bacon more active at 14½c for Cumberland cut, and 15c for long-ribbed for February. Dressed hogs firmer at 12½@13c for western, and 13¼@14½c for city. Lard steady at 15½@18c; also, 4,500 bbls for February, March and April, seller's option, at 18@18½c. Butter dull at 20@33c for Ohio, and 25@50c for State. Cheese firmer at 12@18c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Money market rather more active, at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 108⅜@108⅞. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 139¼; declining to 139⅛, and closing at 139⅞. Government stocks dull and a shade lower. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm. Stocks steady. United States 6's of 1881, coupons, 103⅝; do 5 20's, coupons, 1862, 102⅞; do 1864, 101⅛; do 1865, 101⅝; U. S. 5's, 10-40 coupons, 92⅞; 7-30's, first series, 98⅞; do, second series, 98⅝; do, third series, 98⅝; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 24⅞; Cumberland, preferred 44⅞; New York Central, 91; Erie, 83⅞; Hudson River, 101⅛; Reading 98⅞; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 67⅞; Illinois Central, s. 30, 115; Pittsburgh 78; Northwestern, 28⅞, do preferred, 54⅞; Rock Island, 97⅞; Fort Wayne, 93⅞; Quincy, 109; Chicago and Alton, 103.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Petroleum more active. Crude at 31½@32c; refined in bond 50@52c; refined, free, 70@74c. Flour dull; superfine, $7 50; extra, $8 00@8 50. Wheat dull; red at $2 20. Corn steady at 73@75c for yellow. Mess Pork $31. Lard 18¼@18½c. Whisky dull; Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 25½@2 26.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

January 24.—There was a fair demand for mess pork to-day at $25 50 for city brands, with some sales, though a reserved feeling on the part of packers.

Clear bacon sides were in request, and about all picked up that were ready at 19½c. The demand, probably, seemed to be larger than it really was, because of the fact that but few are ready, and the effort to fill small orders occasioned a pretty thorough canvass of the market. Bacon shoulders are rated at 14½@15c, and rib sides nominally at 17c.

Lard was in a little better demand, with sales at 17¾@17½c, and holders firmer in their views.

Clear bulk sides sold, to a small extent, at 16c, loose. Bulk rib sides are rated at 14½c, packed, and shoulders at 12c, packed.

Green meats were dull and lower. Shoulders would not bring over 9½c and sales were said to have been made at 9½c. Sides are held at 12½@13c. Hams, of light weight would not bring over 16½c, nor were heavy salable at 16c.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

January 25.—Hogs are dull and concessions necessary. They are quoted at $11@11 50, but even at this decline are not easily sold. The receipts here were 2 115 head. From all accounts the reserve stock of pigs is being made available for the market, both here and there, at the current prices, and if packers do not shut down, they are likely to be kept employed on what would probably make good pork by another season.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

January 24.—The following is the full range of bids and rejections to-day, viz: 20 hhds at $5 00@5 90; 14 at 6 @6 75; 6 at 7@7 75; 7 at 8@8 90; 11 at 9@9 90; 7 at 10@10 75; 11 at 11@11 75; 8 at 12@12 75; 10 at 13@13 75; 14 at 14@14 75; 3 at 15@15 75; 12 at 16@16 75; 5 at 17@17 25; 1 at 21 25; 2 at 28 25@28 75; 2 at 30 00; 1 at 31 00; 1 at 35 50.

Rejections—$35 50; $14 50; $13 50; $13 25; $13 80; $14 50; $8 95; $11 00; $9 25; $14 50; $9 00; $10 50; $9 25; $6 00; $6 00; $12 00.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

H Rea, Jr, 1 car oats, 150 sks wheat; Knox & McKee, 100 dozen brooms, 100 bbls flour; T Maloney, 4 pkgs old copper, 1 bbl do; Schomaker & Lang, 10 bbls broom corn, 100 bbls flour; J H Parker, 7 tcs lard; Chess, Smyth & Co, 1 box h ware; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; Watt & Wilson, 100 do; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 100 do; Godfrey & Clarke, 95 sks rags; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 car f clay; B Rafferty, 2 cars hay; Hubbard & Bro, 1 case saws; J Knox, 2 bdls water tubes; J A Renshaw & Co, 25 boxes starch; J D Dravo & Co, do do; D Haworth, 15 do do; Gay, Burke & Co, 35 do do, 2 crates; D S Wright, 5 boxes seed; Rev L Bandwell, 8 barrels cider; McWhinney & Hare, 1 box h ware; J Sirforth, 1 bbl liquors; J Gilmore, 3 tubs 1 box butter; Adams, McKee & Co, 1 box h ware; H Riddle, 3 kegs lard; Jones & Laughlins, 5 bbls iron; W Flaccus & Son, 10 sacks scraps, 1 do hams; J Coblentz, 4 dozen brooms, 1 bbl butter, 1 do tallow, 1 do lard; McKay & Bros, 6 boxes cheese; Kleber & Bros, 1 box melodeons; Kirkpatrick & Co, 15 sks c seed; McKee Bros, 50 bdls paper; McElroy & Co, 100 do; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Little, Baird & Patton, 33 dozen brooms; W H Herron & Co, 208 sks oats; J S Liggett, 150 sks wheat; J Mathews, 95 bbls flour; John Moorhead, 1 car pig iron; F Sellers, 226 boxes soap, 59 boxes candles; W Sumner & Co, 6 sewing machines.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 9 tons pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 10 do do; E A Bond, 259 bbls potatoes; Jas Irwin, 155 carboys; L H Voigt & Co, 75 bbls dried apples, 1 tub butter; Dauler, Clouse & Co, 30 bdls chairs, 3 do; Rocker, 3 do; Nursery, 6 do; John Grazier, 2 caddies tobacco; W Mackeown & Bro, 6 bxs drugs; M Riley, 3 pkgs tar buckets; C G Hussey & Co, 7 bxs copper; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars nail kegs; McBane & Anjer, 203 sks ear corn; Shriver & Lazear, 1 bbl sugar; F Sellers & Co, 2 kegs lard; W Mulloney, lot steel scraps; C P Markle & Co, 5 sks rags; H Riddle, 1 bbl, 3 kgs butter, 1 do lard, 3 sks rags; W P Beck & Co, 1 bbl poultry; B L Fahnestock & Co, 2 carboys spirits; T H Nevin & Co, 1 bx jars.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

J S Finch, 1 car rye; Thos Moore & Co, 1 car bulk rye; J Woodwell & Co, 4 bxs tools; Baker, Smith & Co, 3 bxs tobacco; Shriver & Lazear, 32 dozen brooms, 1 box merchandise; L H Voigt & Co, 4 bbls lard, 3 kegs do; C Oyer, 2 boxes tobacco; Saml Dyer, 1 bbl bricks; Paul & Gibson, 1 do; C Holmes & Co, 1 do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Penn. Salt M'fg Co, 3 cars acid, 2 do salt; J & W Fairley, 59 sks oats; A Klingersmith, 20 sks oats; Head & Metzgar, 19 do; Adams & Austin, 29 do; M Steel, 45 do; E C Lane, 15 rolls leather; Krines & Sirwell, 3 bbls tallow, two car loads marketing; Forester & McGraw, 3 cars stone.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 32 coil rope, 1 pkg twine, 5 reels yarn; G N Hoffstott & Co, bdl leather; C P Markle & Co, 44 bdls paper; Wm Bingham, 1 car corn, 1 bale rags, 5 kegs, 2 hf bbls oil; Thos Moore, 50 bbls whisky; J Y McLaughlin, 6 rolls leather; Laughlin & Co, 15 perch lime stone.

Coal Receipts per Pitts. & Con. Railroad.

Laughlin & Co, 1,875 bush coal; R Dalzell, 625 do; Laughlin, 5 cars coke; Morgan & Co, 1,500 bush do.

☞ **JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,**

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,

No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-1y

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon. City.
James Rees		Elizabeth.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees		Elizabeth.

From Cincinnati—The Weather—Stage of the River—Movements of Steamers.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, January 26.

The weather is cool and cloudy, with wind from the South and Southeast. It is snowing lightly, with the mercury at 38° above zero.

The river has risen five feet during the past twenty-four hours, and is still swelling at the rate of one inch per hour, with thirty feet to Louisville.

Arrived—Steamers America and Luella, from Pittsburgh; Hillman, from Wheeling; Messenger, from New Orleans.

Departed—Steamer Potomac, for Wheeling.

The Citizen is reshipping on the Nannie Byers and Westmoreland. The Citizen returns to Pittsburgh. The Camelia is also loading for Pittsburgh.

THE Allegheny remains closed. It will need rain and warm weather to open up that stream.

THE MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated about twelve feet, when it came to a stand. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant.

FROM Oil City we learn that the weather was cold, there being no prospect of a break up. It will take more rain and warm weather to open up navigation.

WE have made special arrangements for the benefit of our rivermen, for daily dispatches from Cincinnati and other points. We have other movements on foot that will be forthcoming in a short time.

THE first class packet Waunanita, Capt. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well found in every respect, and is a superior boat.

THE Brownsville packets have resumed their trips. Their hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. The Monongahela City packet, Telegraph, leaves daily except Sundays, at 3 P. M.

THE new and handsome side-wheel steamer Rubicon, Capt. Haslett, is loading for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat was built under the superintendence of the brothers Haslett, and does credit to all concerned in getting her up. We shall refer to her again.

TOW BOATS GETTING READY TO LEAVE.—The following boats are at the landing: O. H. Ormsby, Leopard, Petrel No. 2, Mary Davage, Gipsey, Keystone, Storm No. 2. Besides the above, fourteen pair of floating boats are below the dam. At least a portion of them will get off to-day or to-morrow.

THE swift passenger steamer Bayard, Captain G. D. Moore leaves to-day for Parkersburg and intermediate ports. For speed, accommodation and attentive officers, this boat has no superiors. Captain D. Moore, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The A No. 1 steamer Nevada, Captain W. S. Evans, being unavoidably detained, will leave this day positively, for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers can rely on this. Our ever attentive friend, Captain James Mellen, will be found in the office. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

Cincinnati.

January 25.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer:*

Business on the landing was about at a stand-still, on account of the rain. There were several boats outside of the regular packets took their departure last night, all with good trips. The regular packets all left on time, with fair trips.

We hear it reported that a consolidation will soon be consummated between the Star Line and Nashville and Cincinnati packet companies, running hence to Nashville, and a regular line formed between this city and St. Louis by the consolidated companies. This would be an excellent move, as there is at present not enough trade hence to Nashville to justify two lines of steamers.

The following boats are at St. Louis, hemmed in by ice: The wreck of the Niagara No. 2, the steamers Nora, Montana, St. Louis, South-Wester, Kate Kearney, Julia, Atlantic, T. L. McGill, W. H. Osborn, John Kilgour, Dora, Maria Denning, McPorter, and the ferry-boat Charles Mullikin.

The following are the rates of freight from Memphis to points on the Arkansas River, by the Memphis and Arkansas Company:

To Fort Smith—Pound freight, ₰ 100 lbs, $2 50; flour, $4 50; salt, $6 ₰ bbl; whisky, $7 50 ₰ bbl; molasses, ₰ bbl, $9. To Little Rock—₰ 100 lbs, $1; flour, ₰ bbl, $2; whisky, $2 50; and to other points in proportion.

In attempting to lower the chimneys of the steamer Westmoreland, a guy rope broke, letting one of her chimneys fall on her texas, which was not injured in the least, even in the ornamental work, but the chimney being quite thin, was so battered that it cannot be again used.

Louisville.

January 24.—The *Courier* says:

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature to incorporate the Falls City Tug and Coal Company. The tow-boat Little Condor came in from Pomeroy yesterday, with 55,000 bushels of coal for steamboat use. Capt. Shaw's new Missouri river packet, which was launched Saturday, has been towed down to the lower wharf, where she is to receive her machinery and outfit. Reliable and energetic parties have in contemplation the construction of four first class passenger packets, to ply between this city and New Orleans. Each of the boats is to be of the same dimensions and power, say three hundred feet extreme length, with 42 feet beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold. The machinery, or motive power, is to be in two engines, each thirty-two inches in diameter, with ten feet stroke, and the steam is to be generated in eight huge, double-flued boilers, which will enable the boats to always make an abundance of steam, either with bad or good fuel, and with an easy, sharp model, they can readily make the trip to New Orleans and back in seven days. The project is to have two boats to leave either port each week, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. Have regular schedule time, with the full determination to never take more than seven hundred tons of freight down stream, while the capacity of the boats will be sufficient to have all the freight, including forage, placed in the hold, leaving the decks free for stock. The plan is entirely practicable and feasible, and, if a joint stock company is formed on the above data, it is sure to prove successful. Let each boat be built at a cost of $125,000, and in less than two seasons at the lowest calculation, they will pay for themselves.

St. Louis.

January 24—The *Democrat* says:

The river has fallen with rapidity. It has gone down several feet in the last two or three days, and we hear of only eight feet on the bars to Cairo. The ice floating in the river here was decreasing in quantity and heaviness all day, and last evening it seemed no obstruction at all. Boatmen, merchants, everybody is greatly encouraged by the prospect of entirely unobstructed navigation to the South to-day. The Alton packet Cornet will doubtless be in, and run regularly. There was not a particle of ice floating past Alton yesterday, all that passed being from the Missouri.

Encouraged by the prospect, the Deer Lodge and Evening Star have come to the wharf. They leave to-day.

Louisiana.

The Shreveport (La.) *Southwestern* of the 13th inst. says:

The river at this point is still rising slowly. The last boat up reports four feet in the channel to the falls. Reports from above the rafts are rather conflicting; some say the river has risen eight and others say it has risen fifteen feet at Dooly's Ferry, but all agree that it is again falling fast.

Four or five small packets are running regular trips to Jefferson. Freight on cotton to the city is $5 per bale; passage, $10. Up river freights were brought down here at $3 and $ per barrel by all the regular boats, except by the Maggie Hays, of the Kouns line, which in some instances charged and collected $4 and $5 per barrel. This excess, we learn, was refunded in some instances, where there was a probability of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. This exorbitant charge on up freight certainly cannot hold out much longer on the present stage of water.

The following boats have arrived since our last: Cuba, Enterprise, Fleta, Lizzie Tate, Maggie Hays and M. E. Allen. The Gossamer has gone above the rafts.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 24, 8:50 P. M.—Eds. Com.—The Pilgrim was sold yesterday for $30,000, to N. S. Green, for Arkansas river trade.

In the Arkansas river there is three and a half feet to Little Rock, and falling.

NASHVILLE, January 24, 4:25 P. M.—Eds. Com.—The Havana left at four o'clock, with 150 tons. River rising rapidly.

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the common Vulcanized Robber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $9, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

By the use of a

Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.

oc31-3m

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.

OWSTON, WROE & CO.,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

no27-3m] Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. je8-1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

Read

The following recommendations from some of en well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th, 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—MESSRS. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street.—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,
Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have been, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing, and on our fan, running 2,200 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec4 3mcod

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will of Garrets Aten, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., pursuant to authority in them vested, will sell, on Thursday, the 8th day of February, 1866, at public outcry, on the premises, all that certain tract of land in said township, bounded on the east by land of Joseph Morrison, on the south by land of Roland Spear, on the west by land of Alexander Stevenson's heirs, on the north by land of Samuel Meanor and William Dilks, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres, more or less: having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling house, a large frame barn, and other buildings appertainant. About ninety acres of the land is cleared, and the balance timber; leased till 2d of April, 1866. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms—One thousand dollars to be paid on the day of sale, one-half of the balance on the 2d of April, 1866, when the deed will be delivered and possession given; the balance on the 1st day of April, 1867, with interest from date of possession, secured by bond and mortgage on the property.

HUGH McCORMICK,
JAMES ATEN,
Executors.

MOON TOWNSHIP, Dec. 26, 1865. de28-3tW

RIVER PACKETS.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1865.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis, Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

ap24

Monongahela River Packets.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE	CAPT. S. C. SPEERS
TELEGRAPH	CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN	CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN	CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m.: Brownsville daily at 9 p. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

No Freights Received After 5 P. M.

For further particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
mh1 Brownsville, Penna.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first-class Side-wheel Passenger Steamers:

BAYARD	GEORGE D. MOORE, Master.
WINCHESTER	ASA S. SHEPHERD, Master.
FOREST CITY	JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD,

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER WINCHESTER,

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY,

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY,

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER BAYARD,

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER WINCHESTER.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 A. M.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3.05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2.25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6.00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1.45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7.00 A. M. next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,

At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st, Pittsburgh

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. ja20

Portsmouth Packet Line.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

THIS DAY, January 18, at 12 M.

The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR, Commander, WM. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will rerun leave Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 4 P. M., and Portsmouth every MONDAY at 12 M. Will connect every Monday with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja4 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Muskingum River Packets.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. The new and splendid Passenger steamer JULIA No 2, WM. COULSON, Commander, J. C. McVAY, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
oc23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The regular passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above. Returning, leaves Zanesville every Friday at 7 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
oc23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, 27th inst.

The splendid passenger steamer WAUANITA, F. SHUMAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
ja22 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, January 27 at 4 A. M.

The splendid passenger steamer NEVADA, W. S. EVANS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply or board, or to
ja1 FLACK & COLINGOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 31st, at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer COLUMBIA, R. J. PORTER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja27 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 31st, at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer ARMADILLO, D. H. SWNEY, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja8 FLACK & COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

SATURDAY, January 27, at 4 P. M.

The new side-wheel passenger steamer RUBICON, Capt. HAZLETT, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja1 FLACK & COLLINGOOD, Agents.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. dec4

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM, WM. McCOUCH. Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bought and sold at market rates. au14-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same office and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

se7

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL.......1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE

United States Treasury

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investers or part purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

my1-tf

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of SUSAN GRUBBS, late of Allegheny city, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same to

I. W. GRUBBS,
ja11-1taw6w Administrator.

CATAWBA WINE,

Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A McSwords, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspeptics, might try it.

A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
de30-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE SALE OF

FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be Sold at Auction, at the

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S WAREHOUSE

PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

ON

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,

200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do;
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
35 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do, three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
250 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th,

Will be sold, a stock of

NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER, AND 3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood and Stille;
200 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
70 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ¼ bound;
1,000 do do small ¼to;
325 do do fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note;
70 do Wrapping Paper, assorted;
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja24-15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET STREET, NASHVILLE, on

Tuesday, February 6th, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattrasses, jointed;
15,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Bed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Shirts;
40,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
10,000 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases;
10,000 lbs. Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja16:tfe2 Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

ORGANS,

MELODEONS.

Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE IN EVERY RESPECT THE MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

se23

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY, New York, and

SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS.

Elegantly lithographed

CHECK BOOKS,

On all the City Banks and Bankers,

On hand and for sale at

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS,

no27-3m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec23-3m

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W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

oc16-6m

SAWYER'S

Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound

FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.

A Great American Discovery

No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this excellent Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.

Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners, and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are engaged in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad and at home, who desire to order:

B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co., do do
R. E. Sellers & Co., do do
Woodsides & Wallace, do do
Mackeown & Bro., do do
George Bassett, do do
Miller & Ricketson, Grocers, do
Watt & Wilson, do do
Edward Heazleton, do do
John Lippincott, do do
Little, Baird & Patton, do do
Long & Duff, do do
Schomaker & Lang, do do
Reymer & Bros., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do
George A. Kelly, Druggist, Allegheny city.
Tiernan & Getty, Grocers, do
John A. Scott, do do
Schultz, Son & Co., do do
R. & A. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hoppock, Glenn & Co., Grocers, New York.
Wm. Curtis, Odd Fellows' Hall, Philadelphia.
Hinman, Rose & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson & Co., Druggists, Bloomington, Ill.
D. Tidball & Co., Druggists, New Castle, Pa.
Wilcox & McKinley, do do
T. A. Humphrey, do do
J. M. Reno & Co., Grocers, Youngstown, Ohio.
Kidwell & Son, Druggists, Washington City, D. C.
J. C. Acheson, Merchant, Washington, Pa.
D. Dibert, Merchant, Johnstown, Pa.
P. A. & S. Small, Merchants, York, Pa.
Shisler & Frazer, Merchants, Harrisburg, Pa.
Nesbit & Lewis, Druggists, Indiana, Pa. dec23

MACHINERY.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS,

417 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEALERS IN

ENGINES, MACHINERY AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES,

and Agents for the sale of

Machinist's Tools.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NEW YORK STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

15-3mW

INSURANCE.

People's Insurance Company,

Office Northeast Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.

STATEMENT OF THE

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

From January 1 to December 31, 1865, inclusive. Published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED		$100,000 00
AMOUNT PAID IN CASH		50,000 00
ASSETS.		
Stock Notes (secured by two approved names	$50,000 00	
Bills Receivable	60,062 73	
Premium Notes	12,003 12	
Book Accounts	2,252 86	
Cash	13,305 55	
	$125,496 90	
Balance January 1, 1865		$64,159 90
RECEIPTS.		
Marine Premium	$24,854 55	
Fire Premium	18,063 65	
Interest on Investments	4,713 07	
		$47,881 87
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Marine Losses	$8,506 86	
Fire Losses	5,363 85	
Salaries, Rent, Taxes, Stamps, and Expenses	5,781 53	
Reinsurance and Returned Premiums	5,710 60	
	25,363 78—	23,365
		$56,445
Dividends paid to Stockholders		21,061
Balance January 1, 1866		$35,426
Office Furniture and Fixtures		1,100
Earnings on Open Policies		675
Balance		$37,201
Whole amount of Risks taken		$2,634,420

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the accounts and statements of the People's Insurance Company, all of which we find correct, and correspond with the above.

JOHN E. PARKE,
WM. VANKIRK, } Committee.
CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, | John Watt,
John E. Parke, | Wm. Vankirk,
Capt. John L. Rhoads, | Saml. P. Shriver,
James D. Verner, | C. H. Love,
Charles Arbuckle, | Capt. James Miller,
John F, Kirkpatrick, | Frank S. Bissell,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAMES GORDON,
ja15-2w General Agent.

STATEMENT of the BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Pittsburgh, Pa., from June 1st, 1865, to December 31st, 1865, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 13th Section of An Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, aproved April 2d, 1856.

1st. Capital		$250,000
With the privilege of increasing to		$500,000
2d. Assets—Stock Due-bills secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
U. S. Seven-Thirties	125,000 00	
Premium Notes	15,841 60	
Cash	4,698 02	
Book Accounts	3,042 28	
Furniture	502 50	
		$274,084
3d. Amount of premiums received in seven months		$25,513
4th. Amount of Interest (nett) received in 7 months		$3,970
5th. Paid in seven months, as follows, viz:		
Losses	$240 77	
Return Premiums	740 55	
Reinsurance	1,900 00	
Government Tax on Premiums	202 50	
Salaries, Charter expenses, Rent, Stamps, Telegraphing, and all other expenses	3,862 79	
		$6,546
th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1865		$987,856
7th. Amount of Debts and Liabilities December 31st, 1865, estimated; but not exceeding		$1,200

ja16 eod2w ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

J. W. ARROTT'S

General Insurance Agency

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident.

OFFICE:

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Continental Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	$1,500,000
Lorillard Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	1,300,000
North American Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	800,000
Arctic Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	800,000
Home Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	800,000
Morris Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	800,000
New England Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	250,000
Massasoit Insurance Co. (Fire) assets over	250,000
New York Life Insurance Co. assets over	5,000,000
New York Accidental Insurance Co. assets over	250,000

The principal citizens and merchants are insured in these Companies, which are strictly first class, and worthy the confidence and patronage of the community. Insurance granted at fair rates, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid.

J. W. ARROTT, Agent,
dec14-3m No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL.......$200,0
Reliable Securities, subject to pay Losses...$600,

DIRECTORS:

John S. Taylor, | Wm. Glenn,
Samuel Davis, Jr., | Robert Mitchell,
Alex. Swift, | T. H. C. Allen,
Joseph Trounstine, | Lewis Wald,
R. P. Coe.

Represented by Capt. JAS. W. BATCHELOR

Office. 26 West Third street.

Large Securities! Fair Rates! Prompt Payment!

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire, also, Marine and Inland Policies, on hulls and cargo issued on the most favorable terms.

N. B. This Company is prepared to take Fire and Inland Risks to any extent required.

JOHN S. TAYLOR, President.
JAS. G. BALDWIN, Sec'y. no30-3m

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS

ALEX. NIMICK, | ANDREW ACKLEY,
R. MILLER, Jr., | ALEXANDER SPEER,
JAMES McAULEY | DAVID M. LONG,
NATH'L HOLMES | REES J. THOMAS,
C. B. HERRON, | CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. W. RICKETSON, | JOHN R. McCUNE,
JAMES P. HANNA. | WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
de24-1y

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS

OF ALL KINDS IS MADE BY THE

TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1st, (gross) $587,593

Policies issued for any sum from $500 to $10,000, with $3 to $50 weekly compensation—for any term from one month to five years—at premiums ranging from $3 to $50 per year. A protective insurance against loss of life or injury by accident, anywhere and at all times. No medical examination required.

☞ Oldest Accident Insurance Company in America. Applications received and policies written at once, by

J. G. MacCONNELL, Agent,
no25-3m No. 93 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS, | SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, | Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE, | WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. BISSELL, | JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK, | C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER | CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

Pres't, ISAAC M. PENNOCK, V. Pres't, JNO. F. JENNINGS.

DIRECTORS:

N. J. Bigley, | Daniel Wallace, | Thos. Donnelly,
R. H. King, | Sam'l M'Clurkan, | H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
W. H. Forsyth, | Jake Hill, | S. H. Hartman,
Alex. Chambers, | James O'Connor,

Insures on liberal terms on all fire and marine risks.

THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
R. J. GRACE, Agent. oc27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR., | JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL REA, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, | GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, | Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., | R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS.
je5-1y

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 96 Water street, Pittsburgh.

je10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

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THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER,

On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.

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FIERY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.

A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClagran & Kennan.

PURE MECCA OIL.

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aa1 141 Water street.